

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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PB-260 250

SOURCES OF MORBIDITY DATA

LIST NUMBER 7

CLEARINGHOUSE ON CURRENT MORBIDITY STATISTICS
PROJECTS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

1959

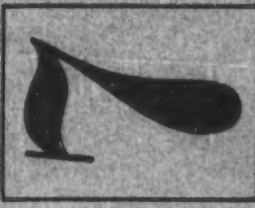
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SANITARY ENGINEERING CENTER
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Sources of

MORBIDITY DATA



1959

Listing Number

from THE CLEARINGHOUSE on CURRENT MORBIDITY STATISTICS PROJECTS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

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SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DATA SHEET	1. Report No.	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No. PB-260 250
4. Title and Subtitle Sources of Morbidity Data. Listing No. 7		5. Report Date 1959	6.
7. Author(s)		8. Performing Organization Rept. No. PGS-Pub-716	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Clearinghouse on Current Morbidity Statistics Projects, Washington, D. C.		10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.	
		11. Contract/Grant No.	
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address		13. Type of Report & Period Covered	
		14.	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstracts In order to provide information about projects where morbidity data may be obtained, this seventh annual listing offers information on 116 new and 233 previously reported projects concerned with the statistics of illness, disease, injuries, or physical impairments. The projects deal with: general morbidity; communicable diseases of childhood; dental caries and other dental conditions; acute respiratory diseases; poliomyelitis; tuberculosis; venereal diseases; arthritis and rheumatism; heart disease and other cardiovascular-renal diseases; diabetes; cancer; mental disease; neurological disorders; orthopedic, vision, hearing, and speech impairments; nutritional diseases. Organizations, institutions, and principal investigators are included.			
17. Key Words and Document Analysis. 17a. Descriptors			
17b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms Tables (data) *Public health *Health physics Hearing Ear diseases Auditory defects Respiratory diseases *Morbidity statistics projects			
17c. COSATI Field/Group 6E			
18. Availability Statement		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 95
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price \$5.00 - 3.00

Sources of **MORBIDITY DATA**

Listing Number **7** 1959

from The Clearinghouse
on Current Morbidity Statistics Projects,
Division of Public Health Methods

Notice: Because the listings are primarily for the use of actual and potential contributors, no information from a project report should be published without the permission of the principal investigator.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Public Health Service

FOREWORD

The dramatic increase in recent years in the amount of laboratory-type medical research may sometimes obscure the growth of another significant type of research, namely, the study of health-related characteristics of population groups. Yet epidemiological studies of disease, analyses of the utilization of medical care, of attitudes about sickness--this type of inquiry is also essential to an understanding of illness and its effects on the people.

As population studies grow in number and complexity, it becomes increasingly difficult for the research worker to assemble basic background information on his area of interest, particularly so when the results of pertinent studies are still unpublished.

In order to provide information about projects where morbidity data may be obtained, the Clearinghouse on Current Morbidity Statistics Projects presents this seventh annual listing. Supplementary information will be found on 233 of the 794 projects reported in previous listings. In addition, 116 projects are reported for the first time. Among these are studies of medical expenditures, diet and dental health, the precursors of coronary heart disease, emotional disturbance among children, lung cancer in a non-smoking group, accidents among farm people, etc.

As in the past, we should like to acknowledge the valuable assistance of our correspondents, who direct the attention of the Clearinghouse to new projects, and the cooperation of the Children's Bureau Clearinghouse for Research in Child Life, and the Bio-Sciences Information Exchange of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Dorothy S. Oliver has supervised the preparation of this publication. She is in charge of the Clearinghouse, under the general direction of Mr. Eugene A. Confrey.

William H. Stewart

William H. Stewart, M.D.
Chief

Division of Public Health Methods

Public Health Service Publication No. 716
Washington: 1959

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PREVIOUS EDITIONS

Listing No. 1, 1953, Public Health Service Publication No. 332
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Listing No. 3, 1955, Public Health Service Publication No. 459
Listing No. 4, 1956, Public Health Service Publication No. 504
Listing No. 5, 1957, Public Health Service Publication No. 565
Listing No. 6, 1958, Public Health Service Publication No. 628

PROJECT LISTINGS, THEIR ARRANGEMENT AND USE

This seventh listing of projects in the files of the Clearinghouse on Current Morbidity Statistics Projects contains descriptions of 116 projects not previously reported. The Clearinghouse has on file 910 projects meeting the established criteria.

Owing to limitations of staff, the six criteria for inclusion are rather rigid. They are as follows:

1. The project must be concerned with statistics of illness, disease, injuries, or physical impairments. (Studies that deal entirely with statistics of mortality are excluded.)
2. It must have as its objective the measurement of morbidity in a population group, as contrasted with casefinding.
3. It must have a valid population base so that measures of incidence, prevalence, and so forth, may be stated for the whole of the population studied.
4. The population selected for study must be one of which the health status is unknown; hence, studies in which the population base is a group of patients or persons known to have some disease or defect are excluded. (Notes: (a) Included are studies in which a population determined to be free of a specific disease is observed over a period of time to measure the incidence of this disease; (b) also studies that are concerned with testing preventive measures in human populations.)
5. Projects involving the collection of statistical data on utilization of one or more types of medical service are included provided: (a) the size and characteristics of the population receiving the services are known; (b) the medical services covered in the project constitute virtually all the medical services of that particular type or types which the population receives; and (c) there is some interest shown in the morbidity aspects of the data, as, for example, the tabulation of services by diagnosis for which received.
6. The project must also be: (a) one that is in progress now or that has been completed since 1950; (b) one conducted in the United States, in its possessions, or in Canada.

Projects based entirely upon the notifiable disease reporting system are included provided:

- (a) the objective of the study is evaluation of the completeness of the notifiable disease reporting system; or
- (b) a special effort is made during the study to make the reporting particularly complete; or
- (c) there is some additional source of case reporting introduced for the purposes of the study.

Certain decisions made by the staff of the Clearinghouse in interpreting the criteria are sufficiently important to warrant explanation.

First, if there is any doubt as to whether a condition with which a study was concerned should be considered to be a disease entity (see Criterion 1), the Standard Nomenclature of Diseases and Operations (fourth ed.) published for the American Medical Association by the Blakiston Company (Philadelphia 1952) is consulted. If the condition is listed there as a disease, the project is included. A study attempting to distribute a population according to some continuous scale such as body weight is included if one objective was to determine the proportion of the population that fell into a region of the scale that is definitely accepted as a disease category. Studies concerned with the measurement of antibody levels in the population or sensitization phenomena, such as tuberculin or histoplasmin sensitivity, are considered to be studies of morbidity.

Second, certain casefinding projects, such as mass-screening programs, are included if an effort was made to determine the characteristics, and, more particularly, the proportion of positive clinical findings, among those who did not come voluntarily to the screening clinic. The staff feels that measurement is the objective of such studies.

Third, although projects involving the collection of statistics on the utilization of medical care are not usually eligible for inclusion, exception is made when the objective is to determine the amount of medically attended or hospitalized illness in the population. Other factors of importance in deciding whether a project of this type should be included are listed above (see Criterion 5). In accordance with this criterion, a statistical study of the cases discharged from a group of hospitals would be included if the hospitals covered supplied all the general hospital needs of a particular area, the population of which could be determined or estimated by age and sex from census data.

Fourth, tests of the effectiveness of preventive measures in a general population group are considered eligible because such tests usually involve determining the proportions of the treated and control groups that acquire the particular disease under study in a specified period of time. Tests of therapeutic measures are excluded.

Also considered eligible are secondary attack rate studies and certain genetic studies in which siblings or relatives of a "proband" are investigated. If the "index case" is excluded, the health status of the population involved in such studies is unknown at the onset.

Fifth, in the case of studies in which the objective is to improve the accuracy of the measurement of illness or to test some new method of collecting general morbidity information, the other criteria are not strictly adhered to. Such studies are classified with the "Methodological Studies." (See Index by Type of Data Collection, page 84.)

Finally, there is an important administrative criterion--the principal investigator submitting the information must be willing to have the project included in the published listings of the Clearinghouse. If he is not willing to have the project included in the next published listing, he is asked to specify a later date, if any, for inclusion. However, the date the project description was received by the Clearinghouse is given in parentheses following each project title.

Sources of information for the Clearinghouse. Four major sources of information were used in compiling this seventh listing: (1) a canvass, in December 1958, of over 900 organizations and institutions; (2) reports from 35 correspondents located in key spots in the United States and Canada; (3) exchange of information with other clearinghouses that overlap this one in subject matter; (4) review of current issues of various national periodicals for published reports of projects meeting the Clearinghouse criteria.

The Abstracts. When complete, an abstract for the Clearinghouse contains the following information: (1) the types of data collected (or to be collected) and the purpose of the project; (2) the population under observation or group surveyed; (3) the method used for obtaining the data; (4) the stage of progress on the study, with the estimated dates of initiation and completion.

The abstract is usually prepared by a principal investigator unless the Clearinghouse staff is requested to do so from published results. The descriptions of projects are included in the Clearinghouse as they are received, with only minor editorial changes. (As a result, some inconsistencies may appear in format, punctuation, abbreviations, and the like.)

It may be noted that the abstracts do not include the statistical results of the completed studies. This omission is by design; the Clearinghouse is not intended to provide the findings from morbidity studies but rather to show where such data may be found.

Organizations. In listing organizations or institutions chiefly responsible for the project, no attempt has been made to indicate the organizations that financed, or helped to finance, the work. The organizations shown are those that the person submitting the project designated for inclusion as being chiefly responsible for the study. (See Index of Organizations and Institutions, pages 85-86.)

Principal Investigators. The investigator's title, with organization, is the latest one known to the Clearinghouse; therefore the organization may be other than the one where the work was done. The only degrees shown for the principal investigators are the doctorates because it is felt that the reporting of bachelors' and masters' degrees is far from complete.

Publication Plans and References. The Clearinghouse listing is not a bibliography. The publication references are merely those reported on the Clearinghouse "Morbidity Statistics Project Notices," at least one such published report is desired if the project has reached the publication stage. When analysis of data is continuing, however, additional publications may appear under "Supplementary Notes" (pages 4-13).

Order of Listing Projects. The projects have been grouped according to the major type or types of disease, injury, or impairment with which they deal, with one section being devoted to each type. The reference numbers used to identify the projects are continuous with those for each section in the sixth listing. No "new" projects were received by the Clearinghouse for Sections B, G, and H.

Within the sections the projects are usually arranged by type of data collection--interview, cohort followup, mailed questionnaire, etc. In a special index (page 84) the reference numbers of all projects of a given type of data collection are grouped together regardless of disease category.

At the end of several sections are noted reference numbers of projects; their descriptions are included in other sections. Although the main emphasis seems to fall in another section, the cross reference is to show that the specified project may provide data on this particular disease category also.

There is included in this volume, as in previous listings, a section with addenda and progress notes (pages 4-13).

Use of Clearinghouse Listing. We hope that the listing will be useful to everyone concerned with morbidity studies. Requests for further information about any project should be addressed to the person whose name appears at the end of the project description; usually he is one of the principal investigators.

In writing for further information to those responsible for the study, two points should be borne in mind:

1. While the Clearinghouse is intended to stimulate interchange of information regarding the methodological aspects and statistical results of surveys and investigations, it may be too early to obtain the results if the studies are reported as being still underway.

2. When publications are cited, it does not follow that the authors can always supply reprints. Hence, reprints should be requested only when they are specifically needed in connection with an investigation.

Copies of this seventh listing will be distributed free to organizations and persons whose project reports have been included and also to other research workers in the fields of public health and medicine.

The Clearinghouse on
Current Morbidity Statistics Projects
c/o Division of Public Health Methods
Public Health Service
Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON PROJECTS IN PREVIOUS LISTINGS

These notes represent a systematic followup on the projects in the six previous Clearinghouse listings that were either in progress when Listing Number 6 went to press or had been completed at that time except for publication of results.

The followup consisted of: (1) a special postcard to be returned by the person who is contacted for further information (usually a principal investigator); (2) information obtained through unsolicited comments from the principal investigators; or (3) progress reports collected by the Clearinghouse staff in the course of other work. The date that the additional information was received is given in parentheses following the project title.

Concerning the following projects, the addition states that the study is continuing or that the data are being collected and/or analyzed: A-77 (part); A-89; A-110; A-132; A-155; A-165; A-171; A-190; A-191; A-195; A-204; A-206; A-207; C-51; C-67; C-68; C-94; C-100; C-110; C-122; D-30; E-21; F-25; F-36; G-5; G-6; G-8; I-3; I-29; I-31; I-33; J-7; J-8; K-12; K-17; L-1; L-12; M-17; M-22; N-18; N-33; N-44; N-49; O-14; O-42; O-43; O-44; O-45; O-50; O-51; Y-3; Z-26; Z-36; Z-65; Z-68; Z-82; Z-90; Z-91.

Other additional information derived from the followup is given in the following notes of progress, publications, principal investigators, address changes, or other matters pertaining to the projects:

A-2 Hunterdon Medical Center Health Survey (12/22/58)

The study is completed.

Publication: Chronic Illness in the United States, Vol. III. Chronic Illness in a Rural Area: The Hunterdon Study. Commission on Chronic Illness. Harvard University Press, 1959 (in press).

A-10 Family studies in the Arsenal Health District-Survey II (5/15/59)

The study is still in progress.

Publication: Thompson, Donovan J., and Ciocco, Antonio: Sickness, change of residence, and death. I. General results of follow-up in two population groups. British Jour. Preventive and Social Medicine 12: 172-182 (Oct.) 1958.

A-21 A follow-up survey of disabled persons (7/17/59)
Data are being analyzed. Publication is planned for 1959.

A-27 The effects of occupational retirement in the United States upon physical and mental morbidity and mortality (1/15/59)
Publication: Streib, Gordon F., and Thompson, Wayne E. (eds.) Journal of Social Issues 14: 1-63 (1958). (Entire Issue)

A-30 National study of longevity and morbidity of athletes in colleges and universities (5/15/59)
All materials pertaining to the pilot study (Michigan State University athletes) has been placed in the hands of Dr. Rudolph R. Schreiber, Executive Secretary of the Phi Epsilon Fraternity, 3747 No. Linwood Ave., Indianapolis 18, Ind. For further information write to Dr. Schreiber.

It is planned by the fraternity to do the complete study when sufficient funds have been obtained.

A-41 Annual and 4-year longitudinal studies of individual and family utilization of medical services in the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York (5/15/59)
The study is completed.

A-43 The Windsor Medical Services plan (1/59)
Publication: Darksy, Benjamin J.; Sinai, Nathan; and Axelrod, Solomon J.: Comprehensive medical services under voluntary health insurance. Harvard University Press, Cambridge: 1958. 392 pp.

A-64 Kansas City (Missouri) Rehabilitation Study (6/4/59)
The study is still in progress with data being analyzed. The investigators are now W. D. Bryant, Ph. D. and Warren A. Peterson, Ph. D.; the address of Community Studies, Inc., is 724 Railway Exchange Building, 705 Walnut St., Kansas City 6, Missouri.

A-70 The Detroit (Mich.)-Windsor (Ontario) Air Pollution Health Study (5/22/59)
The study is completed with results available but not published. This was only a pilot study and not designed for conclusive results.

A-77 (part) Electrocardiographic standards for healthy persons 10-19 years of age (5/28/59)
This part of the study is still in progress. The address of Dr. John M. Packard is now 1011 W. Moreno Street, Pensacola, Florida.

A-78 Disease and accident propensities in Air Force personnel (6/1/59)
For further information address Dr. M. Bryan Danford, Chief, Department of Biometrics, School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas.

A-94 One-percent sample inventory of militarily liable Selective Service registrants, April 30, 1953 (5/28/59)
The study is still in progress with results available but not published.

A-96 Evaluation of the effectiveness of annual school medical examinations (11/58)
The study is completed.

A-98 Study of the rate of growth and chemical composition of fingernails in health and disease (5/22/59)
The study is completed. A second paper is being prepared with plans for publication.

A-100 Effect of housing on health and social adjustment of Negro families (12/58)
Publication: Am. Jour. Pub. Health 48: 1607 (Dec.) 1958.

A-106 Study of the utilization of health resources in an area in Puerto Rico (8/5/59)
The data are being analyzed.

Dr. Arbona is now Commissioner of Health, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Department of Health. The project is being carried on by Dr. Luis F. Sanchez Meana and Mr. Jose L. Janer, both of the Puerto Rico Department of Health.

A-107 Cultural factors effecting rural morbidity (10/8/58)
Publication: McNamara, Robert L., and Hassinger, Edward W.: Extent of illness and use of health services in a South Missouri county. Missouri Agr. Expt. Sta. Res. Bulletin 647, 26 pp., Jan. 1958.

A-112 Longitudinal study of pregnancy on the Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii (5/29/59)
Five years of data collection have been completed. Analysis is in progress.

A-114 Differences in general susceptibility to illness in homogeneous groups of adult men and women (5/18/59)
The study is still in progress. The investigators are Dr. Lawrence E. Hinkle, Jr., and Dr. Harold G. Wolff, New York Hospital-Cornell Medical College.

A-116 The Family Health Maintenance Demonstration (5/18/59)
The study is completed; the data are being analyzed.

A-117 Community health behavior under a comprehensive physicians' service insurance plan (8/21/58)
Publication: Am. Jour. Pub. Health 48: 971 (Aug.) 1958.

A-125 A study of morbidity among migrants in the East Coast migrant stream (3/2/59)
Publication: Koos, Earl Lomon: They follow the sun. Florida State Board of Health. Jacksonville, Florida: 1957. 55 pp.

A-129 A survey of the effects of air pollution on the health and well-being of a statewide sample of the California population (5/25/59)

Some of the data from the project has been used in the State Health Department publications Clean Air for California and Clean Air Quarterly. A final report is nearing completion.

A-130 Medical care evaluation studies (1/26/59)
Dr. Rosenfeld is now Assistant Executive Director, Community Health Association, 8143 East Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 14, Michigan.

A-131 Study of methods in the measurement of chronic illness (5/25/59)

The study is still in progress.
Publications:

1. West, Margaret D., and Altenderfer, Marion E.: Illness and medical care in Hagerstown, Maryland. I. The prevalence of chronic disease in 1955-57 as measured by household interviews. Div. of Public Health Methods, Pub. Health Serv., Dept. of Health, Educ., and Welfare.
2. West, Margaret D., and Raup, Ruth M.: Hospital use in Hagerstown: a comparison of the 1921-24 and 1955-57 surveyed populations. (in press)

A-136 A survey of health problems of preschool children, and the utilization of preventive health services by these children and their mothers (5/22/59)

The principal investigators are now Leslie Corsa, Jr., M.D., Ralph C. Hornberger, M.D., and Harry Greenblatt, all of the California State Department of Public Health.
A report is to be published in summer 1959.

A-138 1952 Health Survey of Marion County (Oregon) (5/25/59)
The study is still in progress. Analysis, charts, graphs, maps, and final report are scheduled for completion summer 1959.

A-141 Research among white centenarians in the United States (8/23/59)
Because of Dr. Flanders Dunbar's death on August 21, 1959, write to Francis Dunbar at 1 East 69th Street, New York 21, N.Y., for further information.

- A-145 Michigan Medical Facilities Survey (5/21/59)
The study is completed.
Publication: Winter, Kenton E., and Metzner, Charles A.: Institutional care for the long-term patient. University of Michigan, 1958.
- A-146 Periodic physical examination of civilian airmen (5/18/59)
The principal investigator is now J. E. Smith, M.D., Acting Civil Air Surgeon, Federal Aviation Agency, Washington 25, D. C.
It is hoped that fiscal considerations will permit processing and statistical analysis of the data to begin in the coming year.
- A-147 A survey of the effectiveness of health services in New York City schools (12/23/58)
All statistical data have been completed. A preliminary report is in process; raw tables are available on request. A first report was presented at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, October 1958.
Irving Ladimer is now Health Research Specialist, Health Services Coordination Study, New York City Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, 719 Seventh Ave., New York 19, N.Y.
- A-148 Northern New York Rural Rehabilitation Survey (7/31/59)
Publication: Fowler, Irving A.: Report of The Northern New York Rural Rehabilitation Survey. Saranac Lake Rehabilitation Guild, Inc.: 1957. 224 pp.
- A-149 Periodic health examination (5/19/59)
Data are being collected for the 10-year followup.
- A-160 National Health Survey Program (6/11/59)
There have been 12 publications: 3 of Series A - Technical and Methodological Material, and the remainder Series B - Results from the Household Interviewing. PHS Publication No. 584-B10 is in press.
- A-167 Health survey of men of 40 years of age or over (5/18/59)
The final year of the project will be 1960.
- A-169 The Berkeley (Calif.) Guidance Study (1/12/59)
The study is still in progress with data being analyzed.
The address of Dr. Macfarlane is Institute of Human Development, 2739 Bancroft Way, University of California, Berkeley 4, Calif.
- A-170 Work relationship of the physically impaired and of non-handicapped workers (5/22/59)
Data are being analyzed.
The address of Dr. Jean S. Felton is now School of Public Health, University of California Medical Center, Los Angeles 24, California.
- A-172 Illness in the Civil Service for the year ended March 31, 1955 (5/1/59)
The program is continuing. An annual report for 1957-58 will be available for distribution shortly.
- A-173 Morbidity records and statistics for industry (5/27/59)
Publication: Canadian Jour. Pub. Health 50: 152 (April) 1959.
- A-175 Experimental Hospital Morbidity Study (5/18/59)
The principal investigator is Robert A. Calhoun, Director, Public Health Statistics, Indiana State Board of Health, Indianapolis 7, Indiana
Data are being collected and analyzed. Some results have been published in Monthly Bulletin, Indiana State Board of Health April 1959.
- A-176 Physicians' services to hospital inpatients by diagnostic categories (12/58)
Publication: Am. Med. Assn., Bur. of Medical Research: Far-reaching study at midpoint. Bur. of Med. Economic Research Pub. No. M-107. Chicago, the Association, 1956. 1 p.
The address of Dr. Dickinson is now National Bureau of Economic Research, 261 Madison Ave., New York 16, N.Y.
- A-181 NavaJo-Cornell Pilot Field Health Project (6/9/59)
The research is continuing. No date of completion has been established.
- A-183 Tecumseh (Mich.) Community Health Study (6/1/59)
The Study is being developed as a series of separate projects which are coordinated, rather than as a single project as originally intended. One such project is M-21 of Listing No. 6; others are A-225, D-32, D-34, I-43 in this listing.
The entire population of the study area is now being examined.
- A-184 Current illness and handicapping conditions in Perry County (Ark.), 1955 (1/5/59)
The project has been completed and the final report is being reviewed for publication as a book.

- A-185 Voluntary hospitalization insurance and hospital utilization by insured and uninsured persons 14 years of age and over (6/30/59)
The study is completed.
Publication: Brewster, Agnes W., and Kramer, Lucy: Health insurance and hospital use related to marital status (in press). The report is scheduled for publication in Public Health Reports, summer of 1959.
- A-188 Community research in public health practice (5/18/59)
Two papers were presented at the 1958 American Public Health Association Conference; they will appear in the APHA Journal. Reports were prepared for the State Health Department and the County. There are some 20 or more mimeographed memoranda now available for limited distribution.
- A-189 A survey of the health attitudes and practices of Mexican braceros (5/25/59)
The study is still in progress with data being analyzed. The address of Henry P. Anderson is 670 Doane Avenue, Claremont, Calif.
- A-192 Longitudinal study of the retirement situation of aged Old-Age and Survivors Insurance beneficiaries (5/28/59)
The study is still in the planning stage.
- A-196 Consistency over time in utilization pattern of high and low utilizers of physician services (5/15/59)
The first phase of the study is completed; findings will be published in the Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, July 1959. The second phase is being planned.
- A-198 Monroe County (N.Y.) Chronic Illness Study (5/21/59)
The study is completed.
Results have been printed in a local report, and an article is planned for the Journal of the American Public Health Association.
- A-200 Guilford County (N.C.) Chronic Disease Study (5/14/59)
The study is completed.
Results are available in mimeograph form from the Greensboro Community Council, 1301 N. Elm Street, Greensboro, N.C.
- A-201 Industrial social organization and health (5/21/59)
Data are being collected. The address of Dr. Jaco is now Cleveland Psychiatric Institute, 1708 Aiken Ave., Cleveland 9, Ohio.
- A-203 National Disease and Therapeutic Index (5/19/59)
The present program is a continuation of a two-year plan starting February 1956. The current program is expected to continue indefinitely.
- While reports are issued, there are no particular publication dates. Publication plans include the submission of occasional papers and articles to the medical profession journals.
- A-205 Study of disease incidence of 2,500 executives (5/18/59)
Data are being collected. It is hoped to finish in 3-4 months.
- A-208 The use of multiple screening in health evaluation of entering college and university students (2/9/59)
Publications: Herbolzheimer, Henriette, and Ballard, Billie L.: Multiple screening in evaluation of entering college and university students. Jour. Am. Med. Assn. 166: 144 (Feb. 1), 1958; (2) Student Health Service, The University of Chicago: Report for the two years, July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956, [and] July 1, 1956 to June 30, 1957. Chicago: 1959. (processed)
- A-209 School Health Services Evaluation Study (6/10/59)
IBM tabulations are completed; a paper is being prepared.
- A-211 Virus, illness, and a boys' summer camp (5/21/59)
The study is completed. It is expected that a report of the findings will be published within the next calendar year, in a journal yet to be decided upon.
- A-212 Cross-section sample survey of resources of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance beneficiaries, 1957 (5/22/59)
The data are being analyzed.
Some results have been published as "Highlights from Preliminary Tabulations": (1) Income; (2) Assets and Net Worth; (3) Health Insurance and Hospital Utilization; (4) Medical Care Costs of Aged Beneficiaries.
- B-7 Studies on vaccination against mumps (5/15/59)
Publication: Jour. Immunology, August 1959 (in press).
- B-13 Incidence of infectious illnesses in children (measles, mumps, whooping cough, scarlet fever) (6/2/59)
A report will be submitted to Public Health Reports within 60 days.
- C-20 To study the effects of topical applications of fluorides on the rate of incidence of dental caries (5/25/59)
The study is completed; the data are being analyzed.
- C-40 Correlations of dental caries activity with diagnostic laboratory tests (10/20/58)
Navajo Indian children attending Chemawa Indian School for vocational training were examined as well as children spending the school year at the Washington School for the Deaf. This is the last year of collecting specimens of saliva from the Chemawa group. The bulk of the work now is to arrange the statistical analysis of the records available.

C-40 (continued)

Little has been published on this project because of the desirability to keep clinical and laboratory data separate until essential completion of the project. Abstracts will appear in the Journal of Dental Research in relation to the annual meeting, March 1959; and a series of papers is planned for the Journal of Dental Research during the coming year.

C-43 Dekalb County (Georgia) Pre-fluoridation Dental Survey (6/10/59)

Results have been published in the Journal of the Georgia Dental Association.

C-50 Study of the effect of sodium fluoride on dental caries (5/21/59)

The study is completed; it was carried on for a period of 12 years, 1946-1958. Results have been published in the annual report of the Health Department.

C-58 A horizontal study of dental caries, periodontal disease, and other oral conditions in elementary and junior high school students in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties (Maryland) (4/28/59)

Publication: Pub. Health Rep. 74: 289 (April) 1959.

C-81 An oral health survey of 40,000 elementary school children in Kansas City (Missouri) (2/10/59)

Publication: Jour. Missouri State Dental Assn. 38: 8-15 (Oct.) 1958.

C-84 Survey of dental needs (5/21/59)

Dr. James F. Speers is no longer associated with the project. For further information write to Director, Osceola County Health Unit, 14 Stewart Avenue, Kissimmee, Florida.

C-85 Establishment of dental health indices on a province-wide basis, and statistical methods for evaluation of preventive dental services in British Columbia (Canada) (12/1/58)

Publication: British Columbia Dental Health Survey, 1958, Part I. Dental health indices for Greater Vancouver and the Vancouver Island health units. Department of Health and Welfare, British Columbia, 1958.

During 1959 and 1960 it is planned to survey the remaining health unit areas of this Province. As a result, it is hoped that in 1960 there will be available, for the first time, a statistical analysis of the dental health status of representative samples of approximately 98 percent of all the school children of this Province.

C-89 A study to determine the value of a stannous fluoride dentifrice as a dental caries preventive (1/20/59)

The study is completed.

Publication: Jour. Am. Dental Assn. 58: 42 (Jan.) 1959.

C-105 Study of long-range effects of fluoridation of Baltimore (Md.) city water supply on the prevalence of dental caries (5/21/59)

Data are to be collected in the autumn of 1959. Add the name of Todd M. Frazier of the Baltimore (Md.) City Health Department to the principal investigators.

C-106 The relationship of fluoride concentration in public water supplies to the caries attack rates (3/4/59)

Publication: Pub. Health Rep. 74: 127 (Feb.) 1959.

C-108 Epidemiological investigation of periodontal disease (2/21/59)

Dr. J. M. Wisan was Principal Investigator of the study until his death October 4, 1958. Dr. David A. Soricelli accepted the assignment in January 1959.

The study is now being aimed at persons over 18 years of age in groups that lend themselves to successful recall for re-examination. Examples of such groups are: employees of City of Philadelphia, Pa. (especially Department of Public Health); insurance company employees; dental supply company employees.

Approximately 2,200 observations have been made as of February 1, 1959. The estimated termination date is now April 1, 1962.

Interim progress reports are routinely developed and duplicated for limited distribution. Final publication plans will be determined dependent on the actual termination date of the study.

C-109 A study of dental care and needs of an adult employed population (1/15/59)

The study is still in the process of being completed.

C-112 Dental survey of Philadelphia (Pa.) preschool-age children (5/18/59)

The study is completed.

Dr. J. M. Wisan is deceased. For further information concerning the study, write to David A. Soricelli, D.D.S., Acting Director, Division of Dental Health, Philadelphia (Pa.) Department of Public Health.

C-113 Survey of dental health of the Naval recruit. I. Status of dental health (12/15/58)

The study is completed. Besides the basic report, eight reports, now available, were carried out on additional tabulations. The reports are numbered NM 75 01 26.04.04 through NM 75.01 26.04.11. Project reports NM 75 01 26.04.12 through NM 75 01 26.04.14 will be available January 1959.

Since Commander Gordon H. Rovelstad, DC, USN is now detached, write for further information to Captain R. B. Wolcott, DC, USN, Dental Research Officer, Dental Research Laboratory, U.S. Naval Training Center, Bainbridge, Maryland.

C-114 Oral health study of the Mesquakie Indians at Tama (Iowa)
(2/26/59)

The field studies have been essentially completed. Approximately 150 individuals submitted to examination. The raw data have not been subjected to analysis. The estimated termination date has been advanced to March 30, 1960. Publication plans are not crystallized.

C-118 Caries-inhibiting value of an 8 percent solution of stannous fluoride (12/5/58)

Publication: Pub. Health Rep. 73: 1010 (Nov.) 1958.

C-119 The effect of five years of fluoridated water in Norway
(Maine) (2/11/59)

Publication: New England Jour. Medicine 260: 127 (Jan. 15), 1959.

D-9 Evaluation of the efficacy of influenza vaccines (5/25/59)

The study is completed; the data are being analyzed.

D-15 Studies on the prevalence and type of influenza virus in permanent party personnel at Lowry Air Force Base (Colorado); concurrent studies on the effectiveness of influenza vaccination (11/25/58)

Publication: Annals of Internal Medicine 49: 529 (Sept.) 1958.

D-21 Epidemiological study of hemolytic streptococcus among school children (5/19/59)

Add to the principal investigators the name of David Cornfeld, M.D., Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pa. Data are being collected and analyzed.

Preliminary reports: Annals of Internal Medicine 49: 1305-19 and 1320-30 (Dec.) 1958.

D-24 Incidence and causation of acute respiratory disease in University of Wisconsin students (5/27/59)

This is a continuing study; results have been published. Dr. Alfred S. Evans has been appointed chairman of the newly established department of preventive medicine at the University of Wisconsin Medical Center, and director of the State Laboratory of Hygiene.

D-28 Studies on the efficacy of Asian strain influenza vaccine (5/25/59)

The study is completed; the data are being analyzed. Some results have been published.

D-29 Study of the incidence of beta hemolytic streptococcus (5/18/59)

Data are being collected. The study is in the second of three years' duration.

D-31 Controlled studies on the safety and efficacy of Asian influenza vaccine in a "general population" group (5/18/59)

The study is completed; the data are being analyzed.

E-5 Study of occurrence of and circumstances related to infection with poliomyelitis viruses in first five years of life (9/23/58)

Publication: Am. Jour. Pub. Health 48: 1181 (Sept.) 1958.

E-6 (1) Antibody surveys and immunity status of recruits to the 3 armed services; (2) antibody surveys in Alaska; (3) antibody surveys in various U. S. cities; (4) morbidity and antibody surveys in Charleston (West Virginia) and Phoenix (Arizona) (5/18/59)

Results have been published for parts (1) and (2); for part (3) results are available but have not been published.

E-8 An analysis of the incidence of poliomyelitis in Houston (Texas) during the years 1948-1952 (5/21/59)

The study has been discontinued. Dr. Kemp is no longer at the Baylor University College of Medicine.

E-10 A longitudinal study of poliomyelitis infection on an Air Force Base in the Philippine Islands (5/18/59)

The study is completed with results published.

E-23 Past, present, and expected poliomyelitis inoculation status of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States (5/15/59)

The study is completed but may be extended.

A monograph entitled "Poliomyelitis Vaccination Participation Differentials, United States, August 1957" is being cleared for publication.

F-9 Immunization evaluation of BCG vaccines (5/15/59)

Data are being collected and analyzed.

Publication: Am. Review Tuberculosis and Pulmonary Diseases 77: 877-907 (June) 1958.

F-16 Followup of former student nurses: a study of 25,752 former trainees (5/27/59)

Data are being analyzed; some results are still to be published.

F-17 Control, including BCG vaccination, of tuberculosis in all age groups (7/14/59)

A report on this long-term study was given by Dr. Rosenthal at the National Tuberculosis Association-American Trudeau Society annual meeting in Chicago, June 1959.

- F-21 Incidence of tuberculosis in rural Iowa (5/18/59)
Data are being collected. The principal investigator is now Dr. James F. Speers, Des Moines-Polk County Health Dept., Armory Bldg., East First and Monroe Sts., Des Moines 9, Iowa.
- F-23 Evaluation of photofluorographic surveys (6/1/59)
The study is still in progress; some results have been published.
- F-26 New Mexican Indian Tuberculosis Prevention Study (5/18/59)
The study is completed; the data are being analyzed.
- F-30 Longitudinal followup study of the prevalence and incidence of tuberculosis in various racial groups of Hawaii, and an evaluation of the hospital treatment program (6/25/59)
Data are being collected. Application for a National Institutes of Health research grant made February 1959 is pending.
- F-35 A pilot study of tuberculin testing in Honolulu (Hawaii) school children, with epidemiological investigation for source of infection (3/13/59)
Publication: Am. Review Tuberculosis and Pulmonary Diseases 78: 871 (Dec.) 1958.
- F-37 Tuberculin testing (Vollmer patch) of the population on a Census-tract basis (5/18/59)
The study has been discontinued.
- H-3 The determination of the prevalence and incidence of rheumatoid arthritis (5/19/59)
This is a continuing study; data are being collected. Some results have already been published.
- I-6 Cardiac research program of the Los Angeles (California) Health Department (1/5/59)
The study is continuing. Additional characteristics of the population are being determined, including cigarette smoking, stress, alcohol consumption, and death.
Publication: California Medicine 87: 398-402 (Dec.) 1957.
- I-7 Cardiovascular disease among New York State employees (1/16/59)
A report on the findings was presented in September 1958 by Dr. Joseph T. Doyle at the Third World Health Congress of Cardiology in Brussels, Belgium.
- I-9 The survey of prevalence of rheumatic heart disease among sixth grade school children in Vermont (6/4/59)
The study is completed; results are available but not published.
- I-10 (1) A comprehensive study of the electrocardiogram in healthy individuals; (2) a study of the vectorcardiogram in normal individuals; (3) disorientation of pilots; (4) cardiovascular problems in aviation medicine (6/3/59)
Data are being collected and analyzed.
Some results have been published in research reports from the U.S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine, U.S. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida; also in the American Journal of Cardiology, vol. 3, page 647, April 1959.
- I-12 Group A beta hemolytic streptococci and rheumatic fever in Miami (Florida) (5/25/59)
James M. Jablon, Ph. D. is a principal investigator, replacing Murray M. Streiffeld, Ph. D. Data are being collected; the study is to be completed May 31, 1959.
- I-22 The evaluation of clinical tests for atherosclerosis (5/25/59)
Data are being collected and analyzed.
Recent publications: (1) Circulation 19: 265-268 (1959); (2) Military Medicine 122: 332 (1958); (3) Proc. Soc. Exper. Biol. and Med. 97: 56 (1958); (4) Am. Jour. Med. Sci. 235: 405 (1958); and (5) Hormones and Atherosclerosis. New York: Academic Press, Inc., 1959, pp. 63-74.
- I-23 Case registry for rheumatic fever and glomerulonephritis (5/18/59)
The study is almost complete.
- I-24 Epidemiological study of coronary heart disease in six counties of North Dakota (3/13/59)
Publication: Am. Jour. Pub. Health 49: 205 (Feb.) 1959.
- I-28 Cooperative study to determine prevalence of rheumatic heart disease among entering college students (9/8/59)
The principal investigators are now Dr. Roy P. Sandidge, Jr., Senior Surgeon (R) USPHS and Margaret A. Evans, both with the Heart Disease Control Program. For further information write to Dr. Sandidge.
Publication plan: Sandidge, Roy P.; Nielsen, Arnold L.; and Evans, Margaret A.: A study of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease among college freshmen (a two-year interim report--1956 and 1957). STUDENT MEDICINE (will be published shortly).
- I-32 Coronary Heart Disease Study Project (5/18/59)
The study is still in progress. The principal investigators are Norman Jolliffe, M.D., Director, and Seymour H. Rinzler, M.D., Cardiologist-in-Charge, New York City Department of Health.
- I-35 Clinical illness and streptococcal transmissibility between mother and child (5/25/59)
The study is completed. Results have been accepted for publication in Journal of Infectious Diseases (in galley).

- J-5 A followup of the diabetes survey of Oxford (Massachusetts), to determine the present status of persons diagnosed as normal, suspicious, and diabetic in the community survey of 1945 (3/26/59)
Publication: Jour. Am. Med. Assn. 169: 78-82 (Feb. 28), 1959.
- K-1 Illness from cancer in the United States (3/28/59)
Publication: Dorn, Harold F., and Cutler, Sidney J.: Morbidity from Cancer in the United States. Pub. Health Monograph No. 56 (PHS Pub. No. 590) 1959.
- K-5 The familial distribution of cancer of the breast (7/7/59)
Dr. Murphy is now Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.
Publication: Murphy, Douglas P., and Abbey, Helen: Cancer in families--a study of 200 breast cancer probands. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press for the Commonwealth Fund, 1959. 76 pp.
- K-14 Pulmonary neoplasm research project (3/4/59)
Publication: Geriatrics 14: 67-77 (Feb.) 1959.
- K-15 Incidence of occupational cancer in an industrial-agricultural state, with emphasis on the occurrence within the petroleum industry (10/27/58)
Dr. Jean S. Felton is now Professor of Occupational Health, University of California School of Public Health.
- L-3 Social stratification and psychiatric disorders--New Haven (Connecticut) and surrounding towns (5/15/59)
Publication: Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly 37: 174-199 (April) 1959. The article is an expository review of the book mentioned in Supplementary Notes of Clearinghouse Listing Number 6.
- L-4 The Stirling County Study in maritime Canada (6/8/59)
The study is still in progress. Three volumes are being written: I. Leighton, Alexander H.: My name is legion, a frame of reference. Basic Books, Inc. N.Y. (in press); Volumes II and III are scheduled for publication in 1959-1960.
- L-8 An evaluation of educational and therapeutic mental health, and an experimental study of the relationship of parental attitudes to behavior disorders in children (6/15/59)
The only principal investigator now is Dr. John C. Glidewell, St. Louis County (Mo.) Health Department. Write to him for further information.
- L-10 Variation in psychological tolerance to ground combat (6/7/59)
The study is completed. Copies of the final report to the Army are available on request.
- L-14 Social and demographic factors relating to mental illness in Hagerstown (Maryland) (5/18/59)
The study is completed.
Publications: (1) Kohn, Melvin L., and Clausen, John A.: Schizophrenia and the social structure of a small city. Symposium on the Epidemiology of Mental Illness, Am. Assoc. for Advancement of Science (in press); (2) Kohn, M. L., and Clausen, J. A.: Social relations and schizophrenia: a recent study and current perspectives. Don D. Jackson, ed., The Study of Schizophrenia (in press).
- L-15 Mental health status of rural older people, as related to personal, social, and agricultural or other occupation factors (5/19/59)
The study, with a new title, is still in progress. Part of the results are available but have not been published. The new title is "Adjustment of Rural Older People, as Related to Personal, Social, and Agricultural or Other Occupational Factors."
- L-17 Personal and social adjustment, problems, conflicts, concerns and interests of youth in the State of Texas (7/7/59)
All data have been analyzed. A source book is now being written with a hoped-for publication date in mid-winter 1960.
- L-18 A prevalence study of known or suspected cases of mental retardation in Syracuse and Onondaga County (New York) (4/59)
Dr. Joseph J. Downing has been appointed Program Chief, Mental Health Services Division, County of San Mateo Department of Public Health and Welfare, San Mateo, Calif.
- L-19 The emotionally disturbed child in the public school (6/8/59)
Data are being collected and analyzed. It is planned that the study be part of a volume on Clinical Psychology which will be in press November 1959.
- L-23 Alcoholism in Missouri: a statement of the problem and recommendations (6/8/59)
The study is completed.
Publication: Committee on Alcoholism, Missouri State Medical Association: Alcoholism in Missouri: a statement of the problem and recommendations. St. Louis: 1958.
- L-28 (1) Migration and mental disease in New York State; (2) migration and mental disease in California; (3) trends of mental disease in New York State (5/18/59)
Data are being analyzed. Some results have been published in summary.

- M-5 Epidemiological survey of chronic neurological disorders and a few selected neuro-ophthalmological disorders in the United States and Canada (1/19/59)
The study of selected diseases in the resident population of Rochester, Minnesota, has been completed.
Publications:
1. Jour. Chronic Diseases 8: 378-418 (Oct.) 1958.
2. Chap. 1. Epidemiology: Pathogenesis and treatment of parkinsonism. Editor, W. S. Fields. C. C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois: 1958.
3. Jour. Neurosurgery 15: 627-641 (1958).
- M-21 Pilot study to develop methods for accurately determining the incidence and prevalence of cerebral palsy and allied disorders (5/11/59)
The study is completed; it is a part of the Tecumseh (Mich.) Community Health Study. (See A-183 in Clearinghouse Listing No. 6; also A-225, D-32, D-34, and I-43 in this listing.)
From this pilot study, completed in September 1958, there has been developed a plan for studying the extent and distribution of neuromuscular conditions in childhood on a State-wide basis.
Publication: Pilot study of methods of evaluation for cerebral palsy, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor: August 1958.
- M-23 Association of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis and blood groups (5/22/59)
Because of the large amount of data required to make a statistical analysis possible and valid, collection of data will continue for at least another year.
- M-24 Epidemiologic survey of neurologic and eye disorders (5/21/59)
The study is completed. Results are available but have not been published.
The address of Dr. Milton Alter is the Neurological Institute of New York, 710 West 168th Street, New York 32, N.Y.
- N-11 Hereditary nerve deafness (5/25/59)
Data are being collected and analyzed. Results are being prepared for publication next year (10-year followup).
- N-15 A study of the types and incidence of eye diseases and vision defects in the total population (5/22/59)
The study is completed; results are available but have not been published.
- N-26 A project for the prevention of blindness (6/22/59)
Publications: (1) Pub. Health Rep. 74: 744 (May) 1959; (2) Simmons, William D.: A review of data on the occurrence of glaucoma. Am. Jour. Ophthalmology, May 1959.
- N-35 Evaluation of a new system for detecting thresholds of hearing in infants and others (6/17/59)
The study is completed; the data are being analyzed.
- N-36 Incidence of retrolental fibroplasia in New York (N.Y.) during 1948-1949 (5/22/59)
The study has been discontinued.
- N-45 Auditory impairments of old age (5/22/59)
The study is completed. The principal investigator hopes to have one or more articles ready soon.
- N-46 Vision and hearing screening program in Prince Georges County (Md.) (6/3/59)
Publication: Sight-Saving Review 29: 16 (Spring) 1959.
- N-48 Pilot study to determine the effectiveness of vision screening for vision defects in pre-school children (11/18/58)
Publication: Sight-Saving Review 28: 156-162 (Fall) 1958.
- N-51 Orinda (Calif.) vision screening study (7/29/59)
Publication: Blum, Henrik L.; Peters, Henry B.; and Bettman, Jerome W.: Vision screening for elementary schools--The Orinda study. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1959. 146 pp.
- O-9 Work injuries in the United States (5/15/59)
This is a continuing survey. The results published quarterly cover work injuries in manufacturing. The annual reports cover the full year record for manufacturing and for all areas of non-manufacturing employment except domestic service.
The principal investigator, and person to write to for further information, is now Robert S. Barker, Chief, Branch of Work Injury Statistics, Division of Industrial Hazards, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.
- O-19 Automotive Crash Injury Research (2/3/59)
Two more cities are cooperating in the research: Youngstown, Ohio, and Worcester, Massachusetts. Rural areas studies are being made in 15 States.
- O-21 An epidemiological approach to motor vehicle accidents (8/58)
Publication: Public Health Rep. 71: 15 (Jan.) 1956.
The address of the New York State Department of Health is 84 Holland Avenue, Albany 8, N.Y.
This pilot study preceded the study undertaken with the cooperation of the New York State Department of Public Works. (See O-40 in Clearinghouse Listing No. 5.)

- 0-26 Accidents to Pennsylvania farm residents (12/16/58)
The project is completed.
Publication: Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction: Bulletin 398 (Jan.) 1957 (Ph. D. Dissertation, June 1957).
A second bulletin by the Agricultural Experiment Station is in the process of being printed.
- 0-32 Accidental chemical poisonings (7/2/59)
The program is continuing. Information is already available for more than thirty thousand accidental chemical poisonings in New York City.
- 0-35 Survey of injuries, 1956 (5/8/59)
Add as principal investigator the name of Salvatore Miano, Assistant Chief, Community Hygiene Section, to that of Emil Tiboni, Chief of the Section, Philadelphia (Pa.) Department of Public Health. The estimated termination date is October 1959. Interviews have been completed; information has been coded and recorded on IBM cards; and tabulations are now underway. A report by the Philadelphia Department of Public Health is anticipated.
- 0-36 Incidence, nature, causation, and impact of farming accidents, both fatal and nonfatal, occurring in Dane County (Wis.) (5/22/59)
The study is completed with results available but not published.
- 0-37 Incidence of athletic injuries at Harvard University (6/1/59)
The study is still in progress.
Publication: Jour. Am. Med. Assn. 169: 1405 (Mar. 28), 1959.
- 0-39 Poison Control Center (6/2/59)
The study is completed.
Publication: Maryland State Department of Health: Poison Control Report (May 1, 1956 - April 30, 1957) 1957.
- 0-40 Characteristics and behavior of automobile drivers compared with their accident records (11/26/59)
Publication: RESEARCH REVIEW 2: 2-12 (Dec.) 1958.
- 0-41 Lead poisoning among children and household contacts (5/22/59)
The study has been discontinued.
- 0-47 Collection of accident morbidity statistics (5/22/59)
The study is still in progress; this is a long-range project.
- 0-48 Accidental poisonings in the homes of residents of Philadelphia (Pa.) (6/2/59)
The study is completed; the data are being analyzed.
- 0-49 Prevention of heat casualties in recruit training centers (11/10/58)
Dr. David Minard is now Captain Minard, MC, USN.
- P-16 Nutritional status of adolescent children in the State of Washington (5/22/59)
The study is completed.
- P-18 Nutritional status and dental caries experience of adolescents (12/15/58)
The study is completed.
Publications: Montana Agricultural Experiment Station Technical Bulletins 534 and 536 (1958).
- Y-4 A study of minor illnesses in the Family Health Advisor Service of the University of Pennsylvania (5/21/59)
The study has been discontinued.
- Z-26 Prenatal and postnatal ingestion of fluoride salts (5/27/59)
Data are being collected and analyzed.
- Z-30 The determination of the prevalence of arthritis (7/14/58)
Publication: Jour. Chr. Dis. 7: 466 (June) 1958. This is Pub. No. 14 of the Pittsburgh Arthritis Study.
- Z-41 Diarrheal disease investigations: evaluation of environmental factors with a view to development of economical control methods (1/16/59)
The study is completed.
Publication: Public Health Monograph No. 54 (PES Pub. No. 591) 1958.
- Z-45 The role of toxoplasma in human disease (5/18/59)
The study has been discontinued.
- Z-48 An investigation of blastomycosis in Pitt County (North Carolina) (8/6/58)
Publication: Pub. Health Rep. 73: 610 (July) 1958.
- Z-50 A study of health hazards in the diatomite industry (5/27/59)
The study is still in progress. Current work is periodic chest film followup.
Publication: Pub. Health Serv. Pub. No. 601 (1958).

- Z-53 Narcotic drug use among young persons in Chicago (Ill.)
(5/20/59)
Results of the study are available but not published.
- Z-56 Bacteriological and parasitological study of enteric infections in Alaskan natives (5/27/59)
Publication: Am. Jour. Pub. Health 48: 1489 (Nov.) 1958.
The address of Dr. Fournelle is Universidad del Valle, Facultad de Medicina, Cali, Columbia, South America.
- Z-61 Followup study of epidemic hemorrhagic fever (5/25/59)
A report on the findings is in the first draft.
- Z-62 A genetical study of communities of Coastal Negroes in South Carolina (5/20/59)
The study is completed; the data are being analyzed.
- Z-66 The relationship of toxoplasmosis to eye disease (5/18/59)
The study is still in progress with results available but not published.
- Z-69 Incidence of congenital malformations, immaturity, fetal and neonatal deaths following viral infections during pregnancy, with a control group of pregnant women with no viral disease (5/19/59)
The study will continue for 3 more years.
Publication (preliminary results of first year): Am. Jour. Obst. and Gynecology 77: 620 (March) 1959.
- Z-70 Infectious disease studies in a captive population (5/25/59)
The field studies have been completed; laboratory studies continue.
- Z-71 Perinatal mortality and prematurity rates in the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York and in New York City (5/22/59)
The study is completed. A report is to be given at the 1959 Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association.
- Z-74 Histoplasmin sensitivity among school children in Wright County (Minn.) (6/19/59)
The study is completed.
The address of Dr. Richard T. Smith is now Department of Pediatrics, University of Florida Medical School, Gainesville, Fla.
- Z-79 Genetic study in Maryland (5/22/59)
Data are being collected. To the names of principal investigators add those of Dr. Donald L. Rucknagel, National Institute of Dental Research and Dr. Paul J. Schmidt, Division of Biologics Standards, NIH.
- Z-85 Prevalence of pathologic lesions of thyroid gland, and their relationship to cancer of the thyroid (6/1/59)
Data are being analyzed. The address of Dr. Frank B. Queen is now Aultman Hospital, 625 Clarendon Ave., S. W., Canton 10, Ohio.
- Z-86 Prenatal x-ray and childhood neoplasia (5/19/59)
Data are being collected. The study will continue three more years.
- Z-89 A community obstetrical study (3/2/59)
The study is continuing. Quarterly reports are submitted to the medical staffs in each of the 8 hospitals.
For further information write to Schuyler G. Kohl, M.D., Project Director, Community Obstetrical Study, 80 Seymour Street, Hartford, Conn.
- Z-92 Pennsylvania Beryllium Study (5/20/59)
Results of the study are in the process of publication.

A - GENERAL MORBIDITY

A-214 A study of the knowledge and utilization of health resources by a sample of families (12/8/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Population characteristics, knowledge of community resources, receipt of preventive and therapeutic services, reported health status, health insurance coverage, unattended illness.

Purpose: To use data in planning improvement of welfare department health services.

Population:

1. A group of 323 families receiving Aid to Dependent Children.
2. A group of 315 families in a low-rent housing project not receiving welfare.
3. A group of 218 families of middle-income, employed by a large industry.

Method of obtaining data: Interviews by medical students receiving special training.

Stage of progress: Completed. (July-Sept. '55)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Onondaga County (N.Y.) Welfare Department; New York State Department of Social Welfare; State University of New York, College of Medicine at Syracuse

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATORS:

Brightman, I. Jay, M.D., Director, New York State Interdepartmental Health Resources Board
Notkin, Herbert, M.D., Medical Director, Onondaga County Welfare Department

PUBLICATION

Am. Jour. Pub. Health 48: 188 (Feb.) and 319 (March) 1958

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. Herbert Notkin, Medical Director, Onondaga County Welfare Department, 600 State Street, Syracuse 2, N.Y.

A-215 Hawaii Health Survey (2/16/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The basic purpose of the survey is to obtain information on the amount, distribution, and effects of illness and disability in the population of the Island of Oahu; and the medical, dental, and hospital services received for such conditions.

The purpose and types of data being collected are the same as in the National Health Survey. (See A-160 in Clearinghouse Listing Number 5.)

Population: A random sample of 3,000 households on the Island of Oahu; the estimated civilian population of Oahu as of July 1, 1958 was 443,542.

Method of obtaining data: By interview using the National Health Survey questionnaire with minor revisions. With assistance from the Hawaii Department of Health, the U.S. Bureau of the Census is in charge of field work.

Stage of progress: As of March 1, 1959, survey field work will be one-half completed. (Aug. '58 - Sept. '59)

ORGANIZATIONS:

National Health Survey Program, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Hawaii Department of Health 1/

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATORS:

Linder, Forrest E., Ph. D., Director, National Health Survey Program, Public Health Service
Bennett, Charles G., Chief, Bureau of Health Statistics, Hawaii Department of Health
Tokuyama, George H., Assistant Chief, Bureau of Health Statistics, Hawaii Dept. of Health

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

Both the National Health Survey Program office and the Hawaii Department of Health will issue publications during 1960.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. Forrest E. Linder, Director, National Health Survey Program, Division of Public Health Methods, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D.C.
Charles G. Bennett, Chief, Bureau of Health Statistics, Department of Health, Honolulu, Hawaii

1/ The survey is financed jointly by the National Health Survey Program and Hawaii.

A-216 Health insurance coverage and medical expenditures of the Michigan population, 1958 (3/12/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Data have been collected on health insurance coverage and population characteristics of families and on medical care of each family member for a year, beginning September 1, 1957.

Purpose: (1) To estimate the total insurance coverage, costs of medical care and related family characteristics for Michigan's population, and (2) to test various hypotheses bearing on the relationships among costs, coverage, attitudes, and other characteristics of the population.

Population: An area probability sample of the Michigan non-institutional population as of 1958.

Method of obtaining data: By personal interview conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan. Hospital stays and insurance coverage are being verified directly with the agency involved.

Stage of progress: Interviewing and coding have been completed. (Feb. 29, '57 - June '60)

ORGANIZATIONS:

University of Michigan; Governor's Commission for Study of Hospital and Medical Economics

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATORS:

McNerney, W. J., Professor of Hosp. Admin. and Director of Program in Hospital Administration
 Diokno, A. W., Research Associate
 Fitzpatrick, T. B., Research Associate
 Foyle, W. R., Research Associate
 Payne, B. C., M.D., Medical Consultant
 Riedel, D. C., Ph. D., Research Associate
 Skinner, C. G., Research Associate
 Spaulding, P. W., Research Associate
 Wirick, C. G., Ph. D., Research Associate

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

A report on the study will be independently published, partly as a portion of an interim report, partly as a portion of a final report, and possibly as additional monographs.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Walter J. McNerney, Director, Study of Hospital and Medical Economics, School of Business Administration, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

A-217 Survey of chronic and long-term illness in Niagara County (N.Y.) (1/7/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

1. Prevalence of long-term illness (sample month).
2. Household survey for extent of disabling and chronic conditions and related data.
3. Medical work-ups for rehabilitation potential of selected patients in county infirmary and general hospitals, by team of physiatrists.
4. Survey of facilities and services for care of the long-term patient.

Population: Niagara County population is 225,000, with about 110,000 industrial and a large rural segment. Niagara Falls is 90,000 population, industrial.

Method of obtaining data: (1) Data on facilities and services by interview; (2) data on long-term patients (month February 1958) by data card from physicians, hospitals, etc.; (3) household disability survey (1,000 households) by 60 interviewers from nursing, health and welfare agency staffs.

Stage of progress: In the final 8 to 9 months of the 2-year project. All data are now collected. Tabulation and analysis are being done by the project staff, consultants, and various committees preparatory to writing a report. (Oct. '57 - Oct. '59)

ORGANIZATION:

Council of Social Agencies, Niagara Falls (N.Y.)

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATORS:

Smillie, Wilson G., M.D., Consultant, State Charities Aid Association
 Graham, Saxon, Ph. D., Director, Community Epidemiological Surveys, Roswell Park Memorial Hospital, Buffalo, N.Y.
 Brown, Roscoe, Jr., Ph. D., Survey Consultant, State Charities Aid Association
 Lindsey, E. G., Director of study and Executive Director, Council of Social Agencies
 Gibson, Robert W., Field Director of study, and student, Yale University Graduate School

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

A report will be printed approximately October 1959. Other publication is undecided.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Edward Lindsey, Executive Secretary, Council of Social Agencies, P.O. Box 406, Niagara Falls, N.Y.

A-218 Incidence of eye, skin, and allergy problems, and of chronic conditions in city and farm dwellers (2/26/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Incidence of eye, skin, and allergy problems, and of chronic conditions and selected reportable diseases. In eye, skin, and allergy, preliminary information (based on the householder's own testimony or opinion) will be collected as to the etiologies of these conditions; also symptoms permitting trial evaluation.

Purposes: To discover how many and what kind of conditions and diseases; to compare the number and kind occurring in a rural and in a city environment; and to lay the groundwork for research on the character and etiology of these conditions.

Population: Groups surveyed:

(1) A random sample (1 in 17) of occupied rural residences, 118 farms in Washington County, Iowa (a region where corn, oats, and alfalfa are raised to finish hogs and cattle for market).

(2) A parallel sample of 50 households in Iowa City, Iowa, a town of about 30,000 population.

Method of obtaining data: Data were obtained by means of direct interview of members of the 168 households. There were three experienced interviewers, under the direction of an anthropologist. Questionnaires were constructed with the advice of an ophthalmologist, a dermatologist, and an allergist.

Stage of progress: Data have been collected; they are being analyzed and evaluated. (Feb. '58 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION:

Rural Life Studies Section, Institute of Agricultural Medicine, University of Iowa

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

McCorkle, Thomas, Ph. D., Chief, Rural Life Studies, Inst. Agric. Medicine, Univ. of Iowa
 Willis, Paul, Ph. D., Staff Statistician, Institute Agric. Med., University of Iowa
 Bralley, Alson E., Dept. of Ophthalmology, Univ. of Iowa College of Medicine
 Carney, Robert G., M.D., Dept. of Dermatology and Syphilology, Univ. of Iowa College of Medicine
 Seebohm, Paul M., Dept. of Internal Medicine, University of Iowa College of Medicine

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Initial publication will be in the form of Bulletins of the Institute of Agricultural Medicine. Earliest portions of the data should be available before December 1959.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Thomas McCorkle, Chief, Rural Life Studies, Institute of Agricultural Medicine, 104 Medical Laboratories, Iowa City, Iowa

A-219 Characteristics of a sample of the population
50 years and over in Albany County (N.Y.)
(1/28/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Steps in the work:

1. Drawing an area probability sample of all towns and cities of Albany County (N.Y.), using 1950 and 1957 Census data, supplemented by observation (cruising) and up-to-date maps.
2. Complete mapping of each area or block chosen.
3. Sample of households chosen in each area.
4. Interview to learn age, sex, members' names; for those 50 years or older, source of income, employment and illness status.

Purpose: To provide an accurate sample for two successive projects concerned with (1) the use, and need for, community services for the aged; (2) the health of the aged, with onset of senility; (3) concepts of medical practice; and (4) socioeconomic status of the aged.

Population: The total population of Albany (N.Y.) was sampled in order to ascertain the proportion and location of those 50 years of age and over.

Method of obtaining data: Interview with a member of each contacted household; interview with a representative of every institution caring for the aged in Albany County.

Stage of progress: Mapping of Albany City is complete; enumeration almost complete. Sample has been drawn for almost all of rest of County.
(June '58 - June '59)

ORGANIZATION:

Center for the Study of Aging, Inc., Albany, N.Y.

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATORS:

Boek, Jean K., Ph. D., Director of Research, New York State Youth Commission
Harris, Sare, Secretary-Treasurer, Center for the Study of Aging, Inc.
Harris, Raymond, M.D., Chief of Cardiology, St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, New York

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

None

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. Jean K. Boek, Director of Research, New York State Youth Commission, Bldg. 2, State Campus, Washington Ave., Albany, New York

A-220 Prevalence of various illnesses in a normal
population of Syracuse, New York. I. By
history (4/13/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Historical data have been collected on about 3,000 persons, and skin tests and blood samples for toxoplasmosis and other serological studies have been collected on about 800 persons. Data regarding the occurrence of certain diseases (measles, mumps, varicella, rubella, rheumatic fever, scarlet fever, streptococcal sore throat, infectious hepatitis), and certain surgical procedures (appendectomy, tonsillectomy), fractures and drug allergies have been collected. This historical data is to be related to the prevalence of various antibodies in blood sera collected from about one-third of the persons interviewed.

Population: A randomized, ambulant population from higher and lower income groups (based on census tracts), Syracuse, New York.

Method of obtaining data: By interview in the home, using medically trained or oriented persons as interviewers.

Stage of progress: The data collection phase has been completed; the laboratory and statistical evaluation of the data is in progress. (July '55 - June '60)

ORGANIZATION:

Department of Preventive Medicine, State University of New York, Upstate Medical Center, Syracuse

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATORS:

Feldman, Harry A., M.D., Professor and Chairman, Dept. of Prev. Med., S.U.N.Y., Upstate Medical Center
Mou, Thomas W., M.D., Asst. Prof., Dept. of Preventive Medicine, S.U.N.Y., Upstate Medical Center
Trodgy, Colleen V., Instructor, Dept. of Public Health Nursing, S.U.N.Y., Upstate Medical Center

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

There is no decision at this time.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. Thomas W. Mou, Assistant Professor, Department of Preventive Medicine, State University of New York, Upstate Medical Center, 766 Irving Avenue, Syracuse, N.Y.

A-221 Continuing California Health Survey, 1957-58
(3/6/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Morbidity data for California comparable to that being collected for the Nation through the National Health Survey, and data of immediate and special interest to California.

Purpose: The collecting of morbidity data was for the purpose of measuring the general level of health or wellbeing in the State population for comparison with the National level; for defining health problems unique to California; and for measuring changes with respect to both amount and direction since the first California Health Survey of 1954-55. The collecting of special information for California was for immediate use in program development.

Population: A Statewide probability sample of 6,500 households representative of the non-institutional population was designed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Method of obtaining data: The data were collected by personal interview using the same questionnaire and standardized training as was used for the National Health Survey. The field work and data processing were carried out by contract with the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Stage of progress: The field work was completed on December 31, 1958. Standard Quarterly Tables which were run off UNIVAC for the National Health Survey have also been run for California. Special tabulations of information for immediate use in the polio and the air pollution programs have also been run.

It is expected that analysis of the data will be continued over the next several years and reported as analysis is completed. (Oct. '57 - indef.)

ORGANIZATION:

Bureau of Chronic Diseases, Department of Public Health, State of California

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Breslow, Lester, M.D., Chief, Bureau of Chronic Diseases
Hauknecht, Rita, Senior Social Research Technician
Cooper, Arch, Assistant Research Technician

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

A series of publications is planned. The series will cover selected content areas of special interest to California such as: disability resulting from chronic disease, accidents, and effects of air pollution on the State population, and polio immunization status and the acceptance of the polio vaccine. The series will also include special studies of subpopulation groups, such as: the impact of disease on the aged, on low economic status groups, on the working population.

Weekly reports of the incidence of upper respiratory illness in the State were published from October 1957 to December 1958 as part of the Influenza Surveillance Program.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Lester Breslow, Chief, Bureau of Chronic Diseases, State of California, Dept. of Public Health, 2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley 4, Calif.

A-222 Johnson County (Kansas) Citizens' Community
Health Study (7/1/59)

ABSTRACT:

Purpose: This study was undertaken by interested groups in the community to help determine the answers to various questions: (1) need for additional acute care and chronic disease treatment facilities; (2) need for community mental health facilities; (3) need for expansion and alteration of the services of the local health department; (4) need for expansion of school health services.

Types of data: (1) Amount, type and cost of acute illness; (2) amount, type and cost of chronic illness; (3) amount, type and cost of hospitalization; (4) data concerning housing, sewage disposal, garbage disposal; (5) public health practices, including immunization levels, regular physical examinations; vision and hearing screening; (6) amount and type of mental and emotional problems; (7) community mental, rehabilitative and treatment services needed.

Population: Johnson County (Kan.) is a complex mixture of extreme rurality, quite small towns and bustling "new suburbia." It is a part of the metropolitan area of Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri. Its population is 120,000, over 80 percent of which is congregated in the extreme northeastern corner of the county. The suburban population is young, well educated, and prosperous; the rural population is older and more conservative; and the small towns are populated almost entirely by retired people.

Method of obtaining data: Work of gathering data on services of existing health facilities was carried on by five committees: mental health, school health, acute care, chronic disease, and public health. Fact gathering as to existing health problems was spearheaded by household interviews conducted by trained lay interviewers. Interviews were conducted in a 10 percent selected sample of households by the use of a prepared questionnaire.

Stage of progress: The work of committee investigation and household interviewing has been completed. Committees have studied findings and drawn up recommendations. The final printed report is in process of preparation. Recommendations will be referred to the Johnson County Social Planning Council for implementation. (Mar. '58 - Sept. '59)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Kansas State Board of Health; Johnson County Health Dept.; Shawnee-Mission League of Women Voters; Johnson County Social Planning Council

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Pence, Virginia, Community Health Education Consultant, Kansas State Board of Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

A statistical report of the tabulated data gathered by the household interviews has been printed and is available. The final published report giving findings and recommendations is being prepared. Both reports are published by the Kansas State Board of Health.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Virginia Pence, Community Health Education Consultant, Kansas State Board of Health, Topeka, Kansas

ABSTRACT:

Type of data: The type of information gained by this study is essentially identical to that obtained by the Johnson County Study. (See A-222.)

Several attitude questions have been added in an attempt to gain some idea of the people's thought concerning public health. (1) What is the business of public health all about? (2) What types of public health services are most important?

Purpose: To obtain some information basic to the need for local public health services and school health services.

Population: Reno County (Kan.) has a population of 60,000 persons, more than one-half of whom live in the one sizeable town, Hutchinson. The county's economy is largely agrarian, centered around wheat production. In addition, there are two large salt companies with headquarters in Hutchinson. The area is prosperous and is the largest county in Kansas without full-time local health services. The county contains a sizeable minority of Mennonites, both the conservative Amish sect and other more liberal groups.

Method of obtaining data: Organization of the study was essentially the same as that used in the Johnson County Study. (See A-222.)

Stage of progress: The household interviewing phase of the study has been completed. Data have been placed on punch cards and are being tabulated. Committee investigation of existing health facilities and services is almost complete. Summation, drawing up of recommendations and writing the final report are yet to be done. (Sept. '58 - unknown)

ORGANIZATION:

Kansas State Board of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Pence, Virginia, Community Health Education Consultant, Kansas State Board of Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

It is planned to first print a statistical report of tabulated data gathered through household interviews and to later publish a report containing results of committee study and recommendations.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Virginia Pence, Community Health Education Consultant, Kansas State Board of Health, Topeka, Kansas

ABSTRACT

Types of data:

1. A crude survey of chief causes of illness among approximately 2,000 Navajos in a circumscribed, relatively isolated, area of the Navajo reservation.

2. By interpreter interview, collection of recall data in respect to number and frequency and complications of pregnancy; plus information pertaining to the number of surviving offspring versus deceased offspring, with their age at death and probable cause.

3. Skin testing for reaction to tuberculin, histoplasmin and coccidioidin; associated correlated study with screening x-rays.

Population: Approximately 2,000-2,500 Navajos living in the quite remote Monument Valley section of Arizona-Utah, and within a 25-30 mile radius of the Monument Valley Clinic and Hospital, are the basis of the study. It is hoped that the population in this still remote area will be sufficiently stable over two-three years to permit some crude calculation of incidence and prevalence.

Method of obtaining data:

1. Interpreter-investigator interview.
2. Examination and skin testing procedures.
3. Clinic records of the Monument Valley Clinic and Hospital.

Stage of progress: (1) Initial general survey and interviews completed; (2) skin testing and x-ray program about three-fourths completed. (June '56 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION:

Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, School of Medicine, College of Medical Evangelists

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Lemon, Frank R., M.D., Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, School of Medicine, College of Medical Evangelists

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are not definite. Preliminary data are now being assembled for possible publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. F. R. Lemon, Asst. Professor of Preventive Medicine and Pub. Health, College of Medical Evangelists, School of Medicine, Loma Linda, Calif.

A-225 Study of patterns of development in children of preschool age (3/13/59)

ABSTRACT:

This study is being carried out as a part of the Tecumseh, Michigan, Community Health Study. (See A-183 and M-21 of Clearinghouse Listing Number 6; also D-32, D-34, and I-43.)

Types of data: Information regarding developmental status.

Population: The group to be surveyed is the total preschool population (approximately 1,039) of the town of Tecumseh, Michigan.

Method of obtaining data: By household interviews and by selected clinical examinations.

Stage of progress: The data have been collected and are now being analyzed. (June '58 - unknown)

ORGANIZATION:

School of Public Health, University of Michigan

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Smith, Donald C., M.D., D.P.H., Associate Professor of Child Health, School of Public Health, University of Michigan

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Undecided

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Donald C. Smith, Associate Professor of Child Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

A-226 Death certificate followup: study of health problems of the aging (7/24/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Information concerning the physical condition of persons prior to death, as reported by families and attending physicians, for a sample selected from Kentucky resident death certificates for 1957. Physicians are asked to indicate presence, with degree of impairment and duration, or absence of 28 disease conditions in the deceased at time of death.

Population:

(1) For family questionnaire: every tenth death certificate from the 1957 resident deaths for Kentucky, stratified by age and cause of death.

(2) For physician questionnaire: every third death certificate from the above sample.

Method of obtaining data: By mailed questionnaire to informant (family) and attending physician indicated on the death certificate.

Stage of progress: Mailing of 504 physician and 1,418 family questionnaires has been completed.

Analysis has started on 292 physician returns. (May - Sept. '58)

ORGANIZATION:

Kentucky State Department of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Teague, Russell E., M.D., Commissioner of Health, State Dept. of Health
Cameron, Edwin C., M.D., Director, Division of Chronic Disease Control, State Dept. of Health
Clay, Kathern M., Director, Div. of Statistical Services, State Dept. of Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Description of the project and summary of results will be published in a separate report by the Kentucky State Department of Health.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Russell E. Teague, Commissioner of Health, Kentucky State Department of Health, 620 South Third St., Louisville, Kentucky

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: Morbidity and mortality, at a minimum, for the purpose of comparing concordance ratios of various conditions in monozygotic and dizygotic twin pairs.

Population: All identifiable white male twin pairs born in the years 1917 to 1927, inclusive, both members having served in the Armed Forces in World War II.

Method of obtaining data: Initially, information will be derived from records of the Veterans Administration and the armed services. Subsequently, information will be obtained from the subjects by mail questionnaire, and in some instances by interview and physical examination. The study is envisaged as of indefinite duration; precise plans for the more distant future will be conditioned by interim information.

Stage of progress: At present the roster of twin pairs is being constructed. (April '58 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION:

National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Cohen, Bernard M., Statistician, National Research Council
Neel, James V., M.D., Ph. D., Professor of Human Genetics, University of Michigan Medical School
Jablon, Seymour, Statistician, National Research Council
Beebe, Gilbert W., Ph. D., Statistician, National Research Council

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

There are no publication plans yet.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Bernard M. Cohen, Statistician, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

- (1) Type of illness or symptom.
- (2) Demographic characteristics.
- (3) General health habits.
- (4) Previous experience with illness.
- (5) Personality structure.
- (6) Knowledge of available medical facilities.
- (7) Insurance coverage.
- (8) Course of action followed relating to medical care need.

Population: Sample of individuals enrolled in 5 types of medical insurance programs: (1) comprehensive coverage in home, hospital, office; (2) special services in health center and hospital; (3) special services in health center; (4) hospital care only; and (5) diagnostic service only. The sample design is not completed.

Method of obtaining data:

- (1) Interview of population sample.
- (2) Review of medical records of health groups.
- (3) Review of medical records of health agencies to which patients were referred.

Stage of progress: Initial design of interview and structuring of sample. (Sept. '58 - Aug. '61)

New York City Department of Health

ORGANIZATION:

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

James, George, M.D., First Deputy Health Commissioner, New York City Dept. of Health
Suchman, Edward A., Ph. D., Director of Social Science Activities, N. Y. City Dept. of Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are not yet available.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Edward A. Suchman, Director of Social Science Activities, New York City Department of Health, 125 Worth St., New York 13, N.Y.

A-229 Study of morbidity in hospitalized patients
(5/1/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Analysis of Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan patients discharged during 1957, by diagnosis according to four-digit subcategories (international list). These data will be analyzed (1) by age and sex, (2) by duration of hospital stay.

Purpose: To obtain an indication of provincial morbidity by four-figure subcategory.

Population: Population at risk is 827,000 (94.2 percent provincial total); population under observation is 174,000.

Method of obtaining data: Mechanical tabulation using hospital discharge records.

Stage of progress: Machine processing is completed. Data have not yet been drawn together. (Jan. '59 - unknown)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Medical and Hospital Services Branch, and Research Statistics Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Public Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Matthews, V. L., M.D., D.P.H., Director, Medical and Hospital Services Branch
Ramsay, J. D., D.P.H., Director, Research and Statistics Branch

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

There are no formal publication plans for this study.

It is intended to duplicate copies of the worksheets for distribution to interested persons.

An over-all report of the hospitalization experience is published each year. (See A-49 in Clearing-house Listing No. 1.)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. V. L. Matthews, Director, Medical and Hospital Services Branch, Department of Public Health, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada

A-230 Medical statistics of the United States Army
for the Korean war period (2/25/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The purpose is to study the patterns of morbidity and mortality among Army active-duty personnel worldwide, and in selected geographical locations, during the war years 1950-1953. The study covers both battle casualties and cases of disease and nonbattle injury. The battle casualty data are obtained from a complete file of individual medical records.

Population: The population consists of all active-duty Army personnel and is, for the most part, a population of young adult males who have qualified physically and mentally for military service.

Method of obtaining data: Records of completed cases of patients excused from duty are dispatched monthly to the Office of the Surgeon General, where they are edited for accuracy, then sampled and coded. The coded information is entered on punch cards from which tabulations are made.

Stage of progress: Only a few tabulations have yet to be completed. Analysis of the data is to begin shortly. ('53 - '59)

ORGANIZATION:

Medical Statistics Division, Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

McDowell, Arthur J., Assistant Chief, Medical Statistics Division, Office of the Surgeon General, Dept. of the Army

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

A two-volume report is to be published in 1959 or 1960.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Eugene L. Hamilton, Chief, Medical Statistics Division, Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C.

A-231 A medico-genetic study of a human genetic isolate (12/19/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: All individuals in the isolate (numbering approximately 10,000 people) are being given physical examinations; those above 20 years of age are being examined with special attention to possible heart disease. Included in their examinations are EKG's, examination of serum lipids, and, when thought clinically advisable, chest x-rays.

Population: The population is a religious isolate consisting of some 10,000 people who are descended from 443 people who settled in this country between 1874 and 1877. These people are farmers. They have a communal kitchen and a communal dining room for each of their farms, and have an essentially uniform environment for all members of the community. All share equally in the wealth of the community and maintain themselves as a cultural and biological isolate.

Method of obtaining data: The data are being collected by direct examination of the population, by checking with their local physicians, by checking their hospital records, and, when necessary, checking death certificates.

Stage of progress: Work is now in progress and the data collected as a result of the first field trip are now being analyzed. (June '58 - May '62)

ORGANIZATION: Western Reserve University

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Steinberg, Arthur G., Ph. D., Professor of Biology, Dept. of Biology and Assistant Professor of Human Genetics, Department of Preventive Medicine, Western Reserve University School of Medicine

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: There are no specific publication plans at present. The data will be published in standard medical and genetic journals.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. Arthur G. Steinberg, Professor of Biology, Western Reserve University, Cleveland 6, Ohio

A-232 A study to determine the need for additional rehabilitation facilities in Marion County (Ind.) (5/4/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

1. Actual incidence of diseases, accidents, and disabling conditions that pointed up the need for rehabilitation. One type of data used was a one-day sample of patients in general hospitals obtained as a part of the annual surveys of hospitals for licensure.

2. A study of institutions and agencies providing rehabilitation services in Marion County.

3. An opinion survey of physicians as to need of patients for rehabilitation services and the availability of services as found in their own practice.

4. Collective thinking of study groups working on particular disease entities, outlining goals of rehabilitation for the particular disease entities, services now provided, and additional services needed.

Population: The entire Marion County, Indiana.

Method of obtaining data: Interviews, records already existing, and workshop type of study sections.

Stage of progress: Completed. (Sept. '55 - Oct. '57)

ORGANIZATIONS: State Board of Health; Health and Welfare Council of Indianapolis (Ind.); Indianapolis Med. Society

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Offutt, Andrew C., M.D., LL.D., State Health Commissioner, Indiana State Board of Health
Neff, Robert E., LL.D., LL.H.D., Hospital administrative Consultant, Division of Hospital and Institutional Services, State Board of Health
Yoho, Robert, H.S.D., Dir., Bur. of Health Education, Records and Statistics, State Board of Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: A report entitled, "Survey Report, Rehabilitation Facilities in Marion County," has been completed and distributed, as well as a summary of the essential features of the complete report.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Dr. A. C. Offutt, State Health Commissioner, Indiana State Board of Health, 1330 West Michigan Street, Indianapolis 7, Indiana

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: To ascertain from physicians and other health personnel and from health and rehabilitation agencies in the community, those health and rehabilitation problems and the populations at risk that require attention in community planning. Demographic data and trends are being analyzed to throw some light on services required, and likely to be required in the next few years, and for more long-range planning. Utilization of various health and rehabilitation services by particular population groups is being analyzed, and it is hoped some knowledge will be obtained regarding barriers to utilization, and the characteristics of those population groups that are not using available services.

For some conditions such as alcoholism, rates for San Francisco are being computed by the Jellinek estimation formula for the latest period for which cirrhosis death data are available. For mental illness, estimates have been made for the prevalence in 1957 in comparison with the number and rates of persons under care by various facilities and by psychiatrists in private practice. Similarly, estimates are being made for the population of San Francisco with respect to physical disability.

Population: The total population of San Francisco is the focus of the study, and estimates are being made for this population. Populations at risk with regard to specific conditions (viz. alcoholism, mental illness, physical disability, etc.) are being delineated so that some light will be thrown on their distribution in the community, their ecological position, and other pertinent factors.

Method of obtaining data: By interviews, by observation at various facilities, by analysis of existing records, and by mailed questionnaires to physicians in practice in San Francisco. At the request of the Fund, special surveys are being made by the San Francisco Department of Public Health and the San Francisco Department of Public Welfare with respect to their own services in health and rehabilitation.

Stage of progress: The survey is about two-thirds completed. Data are now being collected on rehabilitation of the physically disabled in San Francisco. (Sept. '56 - Dec. '59)

ORGANIZATION:

United Community Fund of San Francisco (Calif.) 1/

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATORS:

Babow, Irving P., Ph. D., Research consultant and Acting Asst. Professor of Social Welfare, Univ. of Calif. School of Social Welfare
Watts, Malcolm S. M., Chairman, Community Health Services Committee, Health Council of United Community Fund

PLANS & REFS.:

- (1) "San Francisco Doctors Report on Community Needs and Resources in Health and Rehabilitation, Community Health Services Comm., Health Council, United Com. Fund of San Francisco (Sept.) 1957.
- (2) "Preliminary Report on Mental Health Needs and Resources in San Francisco," prepared by Irving Babow, with conclusions and recommendations by the Com. Health Services Committee, Health Council, UCF (June 10), 1958.
- (3) Babow, Irving; Watts, Malcolm; and Samuel, Betty: Experience with a community health council questionnaire. Jour. Am. Med. Assn. 168: 268-270 (Sept. 20), 1958.
- (4) "Alcoholism in San Francisco," prepared by Irving Babow, with conclusions and recommendations by the Com. Health Services Committee, Health Council, UCF, to be released April 1959.
- (5) "Needs and Resources for Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped in San Francisco," to be published by the Fund late in 1959.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. Irving Babow, Research Consultant, United Community Fund of San Francisco, 2015 Steiner Street, San Francisco 15, California

1/ In various aspects of the study, there is close cooperation with the San Francisco Medical Society.

A-234 Pediatric evaluations of a sample of Indian children, 1957 (1/8/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Complete individualized pediatric evaluation including social and emotional aspects.

Purpose:

1. To determine the health status of a sampling of Indian children in age group 0-12 years.
2. To analyze the pediatric evaluation findings in relation to their health and medical care program-planning significance for a specific cultural group.
3. To utilize the pediatric evaluation as a health education experience for the families of the children examined.

Population: 214 children between the ages of 12 years and under, from the Arapahoe and Shoshone tribes of the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming. The children were selected on the basis of a random sampling of family units. In order to obtain a similar distribution between tribes and among geographical locations, the school census rolls were used as the source for selection. Of the children examined 58 percent were of the Arapahoe Tribe, 40 percent of the Shoshone and 2 percent from other tribes. One-half the children were 6 years and under, the median age being 6½ years. Sex distribution was approximately equal.

Method of obtaining data:

1. Pediatric medical examination, including, for selected children, chest x-ray, serological test for syphilis, detailed blood examination, rectal tapes for pinworms, stool exam for other pathogens.
2. Medical and social interviews.
3. Review of family health records for medical and social histories.

Stage of progress: Completed. (Sept. '57 - unknown)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration,
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare;
Division of Indian Health, Public Health Service,
DHEW; Wyoming State Health Department

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Perkins, Georgia B., M.D., Regional Medical Director,
Children's Bureau
Church, Gertrude M., Regional Nursing Consultant,
Children's Bureau

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

- (1) Journal of American Public Health Association--1959
- (2) Public Health Reports (summary)--1959

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Georgia B. Perkins, Regional Medical Director,
Children's Bureau, Room 551, 621 - 17th St.,
Denver 2, Colorado

A-235 Use of medical care facilities by population of the Mescalero Apache Reservation (5/8/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: Information on social and demographic characteristics of the individuals in the population, along with information on use of hospital and clinic facilities, in order to determine relationships between these variables.

Population: Resident enrolled (Indian) population of the Mescalero Apache Reservation of New Mexico.

Method of obtaining data: Information is obtained by use of interviews, selected informants, and existing records.

Stage of progress: Data have been collected; preliminary analysis of data is completed. (Nov. '56 - June '59)

ORGANIZATION:

University of Arizona

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Kunstadter, Peter, Instructor, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

None reported

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Peter Kunstadter, Instructor, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona

A-236 Epidemiology of hospital-related infections (3/26/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

(1) Count of items of epidemiologic interest regarding cases of hospital-related infections.

(2) Appropriate population denominator figures for calculation of rates.

Purpose: (a) To determine the static and dynamic incidence of hospital-related infections; (b) to investigate factors of epidemiologic interest as indicated from results of the surveillance system being designed.

Population: Hospital patients and personnel.

Method of obtaining data: Establishment of a surveillance system with central reporting of cases of hospital-related infections; detailed investigations as indicated.

Stage of progress: Conducting pilot study to test system as designed and to aid in indicating needed revisions. (Aug. '58 - indef.)

ORGANIZATION:

Hospital Research and Educational Trust

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Gullen, Warren H., M.D., Research Epidemiologist and Project Director, Hospital Research and Educational Trust

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

None reported

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Warren H. Gullen, Research Epidemiologist and Project Director, Hospital Research and Educational Trust, 840 North Lake Shore Drive, Chicago 11, Illinois

A methodological study of the agreement and differences between health information based on physician-reporting and statements made by respondents (2/11/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Physician reports on medically attended illness in a population insured under a comprehensive prepayment plan for medical care are processed to establish (1) all possibly chronic conditions for which service was rendered in the year preceding household interview, (2) all conditions (chronic and other) for which service was rendered in the 2-week period preceding interview, and (3) all episodes of hospitalization attended by physicians in the plan in the year preceding interview. Physician-reports related to these 3 categories are compared with the respondent-reports on household interview. Interviews of HIP physicians are being done, relating to a subsample of the interviewed population, with the aim of discovering what, and how much, the patient might have known about his illness.

Population: A representative sample of persons insured under family contract with the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York for the full 12-month period preceding the National Health Survey household interview.

Method of obtaining data: Physician reports submitted in the course of the routine reporting system of HIP are processed to create a listing of all services to an individual throughout the specified time period. Diagnostic coding is done from this listing. Household survey schedules, with diagnostic coding as normally done in the National Health Survey operation, are compared with the coded HIP listing, and new sets of punched cards are created to bring together data from the two sources. Demographic data are added to these cards from the punched cards created by the Bureau of the Census from the NHS schedules; data on insurance status are added from the population cards of HIP. The interviews of HIP physicians are carried out by PHS physicians; the interviewed HIP physicians are those providing care to a subsample of interviewed self-respondents, which includes persons who reported illness inferred from the physician reporting in HIP and persons who failed to report such illness.

Stage of progress: Coding and punching of the main bodies of data have been completed and the tabulations are about to be started. The field operation on interviewing HIP physicians is in progress. (May '58 - Dec. '59)

ORGANIZATIONS:

National Health Survey Program, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Sagen, O. K., Ph. D., Chief, Special Studies, National Health Survey Program
Baird, James T., Jr., Statistician, Special Studies, National Health Survey Program
Densen, Paul, D. Sc., Director, Division of Research and Statistics, HIP
Shapiro, Sam, Asst. Director, Div. of Research and Statistics, HIP
Balamuth, Eve, Statistician, Div. of Research and Statistics, HIP

Publication plans have not been determined.

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. O. K. Sagen, Chief, Special Studies, U. S. National Health Survey, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

A-238 Availability and use of health care resources and enrollment in voluntary health insurance of older rural people (1/7/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Data on current illnesses and handicapping conditions obtained by household interviews in selected rural areas are being analyzed. Similar information from available studies for rural areas will also be collated for comparative purposes. Purpose: Information as to illnesses and impairments was obtained in order to (1) identify health status of older rural people, and (2) analyze medical and other health care services used for illnesses. Population: Sample households for selected rural areas were interviewed. Available data are also derived from a survey of family living expenditures in the United States, 1955. Method of obtaining data: Data were derived from records already existing of recently completed field studies.

Stage of progress: Analyses are now underway. The approximate completion date for the project is December 1959. (July '58 - Dec. '59)

ORGANIZATION:

Farm Population and Rural Life Branch, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Hay, Donald G., Ph. D., Social Science Analyst, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture

PUBLICATION PLANS:

A report on extent of illness among older rural people and use of health care services will be available in late 1959.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Donald G. Hay, Social Science Analyst, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn.

C - DENTAL CARIES AND OTHER DENTAL CONDITIONS

C-124 Diet and dental health in Newfoundland (Canada) children (4/2/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Dental record, including "caries figure" (average number of decayed tooth surfaces per mouth) of children. There is a nutritional data card to correspond with the dental record of the child.

Population: Children of remote northern regions of Newfoundland.

Method of obtaining data: From records obtained from examination by dentist; interview of mother of child for nutritional data.

Stage of progress: The study is completed and has been published.

ORGANIZATIONS:

National Junior Red Cross (financial aid); Department of Food Chemistry, University of Toronto

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Lin, Tung Yu, Married; is no longer in Canada 1/ Smith, M. Doreen, Ph. D., Professor, Department of Food Chemistry, University of Toronto

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Canadian Jour. Pub. Health 49: 516 (Dec.) 1958

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. M. Doreen Smith, Professor of Food Chemistry, Department of Food Chemistry, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada

1/ At the time the survey was conducted, she was a member of the Department of Food Chemistry.

C-125 Study of the dental needs of nursing home residents (12/16/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The objectives of this study are to determine the dental needs of the chronically ill and aged in the nursing home population of a three-county area in Southwestern Idaho; to assess the desire for treatment and the treatability status of each patient; to determine the approximate cost of providing such service on both a time-service basis and a fee-for-service basis; and to provide a rough measure of the demand for dental treatment in the total nursing home population in Idaho.

All nursing home residents (approximately 450) in the three-county area will be examined. These persons comprise about one-half the total nursing home population of the State.

Method of obtaining data: Patients are examined and interviewed by a dentist. The examination consists of a complete clinical examination including Russell's Index on those patients with remaining natural dentition.

Stage of progress: The study was initiated December 1, 1958 and should be completed by February 1, 1959.

ORGANIZATION:

Dental Health Section, Idaho Dept. of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Mitchell, George E., D.M.D., Dental Health Officer, Idaho Dept. of Health, and Sr. Asst. Dental Surg., Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
Young, Wesley O., D.M.D., Chief, Dental Health Section, Idaho Dept. of Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are undecided.

FOR FURTHER REFERENCE:

Dr. George E. Mitchell, Dental Health Officer, Idaho Department of Health, 120 N. Capitol Blvd., Boise, Idaho

C-126 Dental caries and periodontal conditions among Negro children in Tennessee (3/30/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: (1) To determine if dental caries is more prevalent in urban Negro children than in rural Negro children; (2) to determine the status of periodontal disease as it occurs in the young individual; (3) to determine the incidence of dental caries and periodontal diseases among 3 age groups of early-teen-age children.

Population: Statistics for 1,918 Negro children (who were 14, 15, and 16 years of age) were analyzed according to age, sex, rural and urban status and socioeconomic status.

Method of obtaining data: By examination utilizing: (1) mouth mirror and explorer for oral conditions; (2) questionnaire filled out and returned by parent.

Stage of progress: (1) Completion of analyses as result of second inspections for incidence rates; (2) correlation of results for various measurable events likely to be causatively operating. (Apr. '57 - Mar. '62)

ORGANIZATIONS:

National Institutes of Health; School of Dentistry, Meharry Medical College

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Mobley, Eugenia L., D.D.S., Associate Professor of Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Meharry Medical College

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Future publication is expected in the following journals: (1) American Dental Association (date indefinite); (2) Tennessee State Dental Association (date indefinite); (3) Pan Tennessee Dental Association, June 1959.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Eugenia L. Mobley, Associate Professor of Dentistry, Meharry Medical College, Nashville 8, Tenn.

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: The major information obtained is as follows: number of decayed, extraction indicated, and filled (d e f) primary teeth; number of decayed, missing and filled (D M F) permanent teeth; the number of tooth surfaces affected by decay. Other detailed information was also secured, such as the condition of first molars and the number of permanent teeth in which decay involves the pulp.

Condition of teeth will be tabulated by district, school, grade, age, sex, and race. Comparisons will also be made between schools attended largely by military dependents and those attended by the children of permanent residents; between groups of children having topical fluoride treatments and groups not having them; and between children in public schools and those in private schools.

Purpose: The major objectives of the project are to delineate areas of highest dental caries incidence for concentrated remedial action; to indicate where emphasis should be in the school dental health education program; and to secure leads for further research relative to high incidence and severity of dental caries.

Population: More than 100,000 dental inspections were made, including practically all pupils attending Hawaii's public elementary schools, selected grades in secondary schools, and all grades in certain parochial schools. A 50 percent sample of resulting records is being used for statistical purposes.

Method of obtaining data: Dental hygienists of the Department of Public Instruction carried out the inspections, using techniques and a record form recommended by the U.S. Public Health Service.

Stage of progress: As of December 31, 1958, inspections had been completed. Card punching began in February 1959. (Oct. '57 - Dec. '59)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Hawaii Department of Public Instruction; Hawaii Department of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Robinson, J. R., D.D.S., Director, Bureau of Dental Health, Missouri Division of Health (formerly Director, Division of Dental Health, Hawaii Department of Health)
Bennett, Charles G., Chief, Bureau of Health Statistics, Hawaii Department of Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Detailed results of the survey will be given in a mimeographed bulletin issued about January 1960. Thereafter, it is probable that one or more articles will be prepared for publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Charles G. Bennett, Chief, Bureau of Health Statistics, Hawaii Department of Health, Honolulu, Hawaii

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

1. Laboratory: Saliva is tested for bacteriological reactions using the Snyder Tube, Rickles Colorimetric, Lactobacillus Count and SL (Rogosa) Tube Technique. Degree of reactivity is rated on a reaction scale of 1 through 9.
2. Clinical: Baseline examinations and six subsequent examinations are made for data of DMF-def teeth, tooth eruption, new surface increments, and evidence of dental care and abnormalities.
3. Statistical: All data are to receive varied types of analysis, both old proven methods and new or untried methods of approach.

Purpose: To correlate the laboratory and clinical findings; to test certain theories in current literature; to compare various tests for use in various situations (routine mass testing, etc.); and to develop new statistical procedures in regard to dental research problems.

Population: Children, white, male, female. Age group concentrations at baseline examinations were 7, 9, and 11 years with an actual range of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 years. Children are enrolled at 20 elementary schools and 5 orphanages located throughout Tennessee. School was selected as to stability of area, middle economic group, either urban or small town, and as to whether past cooperation with health department was good.

Method of obtaining data: Data are obtained on each individual at six-month intervals. Dentist examines the tooth by surface; the recorder is a specially trained dental hygienist. Co-investigator checks x-rays and makes final reading on clinic sheet. Laboratory technician performs carefully standardized tests on saliva samples. Clinical examination and laboratory results are punched on IBM cards from a Master Code sheet. Statisticians are in charge of processing data.

State of progress: Data have been collected for a baseline observation and for four subsequent six-month-interval examinations. Laboratory and field records are current. Statistical processing is still in its early phase of development. (Oct. '56 - Sept. '60)

ORGANIZATION:

Division of Laboratories and Division of Dental Health, Tennessee Department of Public Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Roark, Kent T., Assistant Director of Laboratories, and Director of Dental Bacteriology Laboratory, Tennessee Department of Public Health
Young, Paul O., D.D.S., Dental Officer 2, Tennessee Department of Public Health
Weiss, Robert L., D.D.S., Program Services Branch Chief, Div. of Dental Pub. Health, Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare 1/

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans include submission to Journal of Dental Research and other publications of similar caliber, in 1960-61-62.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Kent T. Roark, Assistant Laboratory Director, Tennessee Dept. of Public Health, Room 5-10, Cordell Hull Bldg., Nashville 3, Tennessee

1/ Dr. Weiss has been on a consultant basis since he transferred from the State Service to the Public Health Service.

C-129 Study of the gingival health of Navajo Indians (11/24/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Dental and oral conditions including: (1) individual teeth present, (2) gingival condition present about each tooth--4 grades, (3) depth of crevice around each tooth, (4) attrition of the teeth--4 grades, (5) diseased and filled teeth, (6) deposits on teeth--4 types, (7) width of interdental spacing, (8) alignment and occlusion of the incisor teeth, (9) study of diet, living conditions and habits, (10) age, sex and district.

Purpose: To investigate the interrelationship of the factors with gingival condition.

Population: Navajo Indians on the reservation in Utah, Arizona and New Mexico; also Navajo Indians off the reservation. Examined were 1,400 children between the ages of 6 and 20. Two hundred examinations were made in three primitive areas; the remaining examinations were carried out in a boarding school for Navajo children drawn from all parts of the reservation.

Method of obtaining data: Personal examination made in house-to-house visits in the three primitive areas; interview of relatives for diet and habits. Examination also in the boarding school. A separate chart was made for each child on data written by one recorder.

Stage of progress: Compilation of findings. (May - Sept. '58)

ORGANIZATION:

University of Alabama School of Dentistry

PRINCIPAL

Parfitt, Gilbert J., D.M.D., Professor of Dentistry, University of Alabama School of Dentistry

INVESTIGATOR:

PUBLICATION

Findings will be published in one of the dental journals; in which one has not been determined.

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER

Dr. Gilbert J. Parfitt, Professor of Dentistry, University of Alabama School of Dentistry, 1919 7th Avenue, South, Birmingham, Alabama

INFORMATION:

C-130 Effect of part-time exposure to natural water borne fluorides on the incidence of dental caries (2/21/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Data are being collected regarding the incidence of dental caries in children who are exposed to optimal concentrations of fluoride ions in the drinking water for only a part of each day--i.e., children who consume fluoridated drinking water either only at school or only at home.

Population: School children between the ages of 5 and 16 years in the first through eighth grades.

Method of obtaining data: Clinical and roentgenological examination, interview, history forms.

Stage of progress: Evaluating the effect on dental caries of this part-time exposure to fluorides, and setting up a similar study using artificial fluoridation in addition to the natural fluorides studied to date. (Dec. '56 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION:

National Institutes of Health

PRINCIPAL

Yacovone, Joseph A., D.M.D., Clinical Research Associate, Tufts University School of Dental Medicine

INVESTIGATOR:

PUBLICATION

A paper is now in preparation for publication.

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER

Dr. Joseph A. Yacovone, 23 Broad St., Pawtucket, Rhode Island

INFORMATION:

C-131 The effect of topically applied sodium fluoride and stannous fluoride on dental caries experience (4/17/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: To test the effectiveness as dental caries preventives of topical applications of 2 percent stannous fluoride and 2 percent sodium fluoride.

Population: Approximately 600 Oregon City and Milwaukie, Oregon, children, ages 9-14 years.

Method of obtaining data: By examination of mouth. A dental prophylaxis was given prior to the initial examination. Examinations were made with No. 4 plane mouth mirrors and No. 23 single-end explorers under artificial light. Portable dental chairs were used. Compressed air was applied routinely to each quadrant during examination.

Both fluoride solutions were applied 4 times by the same dental hygienist. The upper and lower quadrants on one side of the mouth were treated, and the quadrants on the other side served as controls.

Stage of progress: Completed and published. (Dec. '55 - April '57)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Oregon State Board of Health; Region IX, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Nevitt, George A., D.D.S., Dental Health Adviser, WHO, Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, Alexandria, Egypt 1/
Witter, David M., D.D.S., Director, Dental Health Section, Oregon State Board of Health
Bowman, Winston D., D.D.S., Private practice

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Public Health Reports 73: 847 (Sept.) 1958

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. David M. Witter, Director, Dental Health Section, Oregon State Board of Health, 1400 S.W. Fifth Ave., Portland 1, Oregon

1/ Dr. Nevitt was regional dental consultant for the Public Health Service in Region IX, San Francisco, when this study was conducted.

C-132 Testing the Russell Periodontal Index (11/25/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: By the use of the Russell Periodontal Disease Index, data are being collected to ascertain the prevalence of periodontal disease among people ages 18-54. The data are comparatively analyzed according to clinical vs. radiographic correlation, in relation to age groups, sex, years of education, number in family, occupation, and income status.

Purpose: To see whether the Russell Index is valid of comparison when used by diverse investigators.

Population:

- (1) All patients accepted for treatment (ages 18-54) in the NYUCD clinics.
- (2) All NYUCD Dental students; Bellevue Nursing students; NYUCD Medical students.
- (3) Employees of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
- (4) Employees of a trade labor union.
- (5) Employees of construction firms.
- (6) Employees of New York City civil service.

Method of obtaining data: Both clinical (mouth mirror and explorer) and radiographic examinations are made, and are recorded separately. An interview precedes these examinations to collect the personal data outlined above. Special record forms are used for recording the data.

Stage of progress: Clinical and radiographic examinations are progressing among New York City civil service employees, Bellevue Nursing students, and New York University College of Dentistry students. Shortly Metropolitan Life Insurance employees will be examined. (Sept. '57 - Aug. '59)

The study will be continued later under a new title, "The Epidemiology of Periodontal Disease."

ORGANIZATION:

New York University, College of Dentistry

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Hopf, Frank R., D.D.S., Research Associate, New York University, College of Dentistry

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

American Dental Association Journal, 1960

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Frank R. Hopf, Research Associate, New York University, College of Dentistry, 421 First Ave., New York 10, N.Y.

C-133 Periodontal disease and socioeconomic status
in Birmingham (Ala.) (4/15/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: A series of previous field studies has indicated that group levels of periodontal disease are associated in some manner with the social or economic status of the groups under observation.¹⁻³ The present study was designed to examine some of these associations in greater detail and to inquire whether the commonly-observed differences in scores of white and Negro groups represent a true racial difference or can be explained on the basis of socioeconomic status alone.

Each tooth present was scored for dental caries⁴ and for periodontal disease⁵ by criteria previously described. In a subsample, the presence or absence of materia alba on the gingival third of two or more incisor teeth was recorded. These findings were dictated by the examiner in code. Sex and race were noted. Other data entered for each patient but unknown to the examiner included name, street address, age, date of birth, occupation and education.

1. Jour. Periodont. 28: 286 (Oct.) 1957
2. Jour. Periodont. 28: 294 (Oct.) 1957
3. Jour. Dent. Res. 36: 922 (Dec.) 1957
4. Pub. Health Rep. 71: 626 (June) 1956
5. Jour. Dent. Res. 35: 350 (June) 1950

Population: A total of 2,325 persons was examined in Birmingham, Alabama, during the summer of 1957. They ranged in age from 15 through 74 years: 1,551 were white and 774 were Negro. Of these, 142 white persons and 33 Negroes were edentulous, leaving 1,409 and 741, respectively, who could be scored for periodontal disease. Of these, 1,322 white and 532 Negro persons were regularly employed at the time of examination.

This sample was neither random, nor in any way representative of Birmingham as a community. The effort was rather to include as many persons of diverse background and occupation as was practical.

Method of obtaining data: The examinations were carried out with the subject seated in a dental chair under a standard (Castle) dental examination lamp. In some situations equipment in one of the dental trailers operated by the Jefferson County Health Department was used; in others, equivalent portable equipment was set up within the establishment itself. Mirror, explorer, and standard scalars were employed.

Socioeconomic information for each patient was obtained by interviewers out of hearing of the examining dentists.

State of progress: The study has been completed and a report of the study entitled "Periodontal Disease and Socioeconomic Status in Birmingham, Alabama" was read before the Dental Health Section of the American Public Health Association at the 86th Annual Meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, October 29, 1958. (June 12 - Aug. 13, '57)

ORGANIZATIONS:

National Institute of Dental Research, National Institutes of Health; Jefferson County (Ala.) Department of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Russell, Albert L., D.D.S., Chief, Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, NIH, NIH
Ayers, Polly, D.D.S., Director, Bureau of Dental Health, Jefferson County (Ala.) Department of Health

None reported

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. A. L. Russell, Chief, Epidemiology and Biometry Branch, National Institute of Dental Research, National Institutes of Health, Robin Building, Silver Spring, Md.

C-134 Five-year evaluation of the Cascade County
(Mont.) dental program (1/9/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Incremental dental needs and existing dental restorations were recorded annually for a five-year period. Dental treatment previous to the latest dental examination was recorded. From these data it was possible to measure the rate of dental caries, the rate at which these carious teeth were restored, and the percentage of children who received regular, periodic dental treatment.

Purpose: To evaluate the total dental health program of Cascade County in terms of dental needs, dental treatment, and child visits to the dentist.

Population: All the available beginning-school children of Cascade County, Montana. This population includes about 2,000 children who have been followed by yearly comprehensive dental examinations for a five-year period. All examinations were done in the City-County Health Department.

Method of obtaining data: The data being tabulated and analyzed are found in records already existing in the City-County Health Department at Great Falls, Montana. The data contained in these records were compiled by a single dental examiner for the entire study.

Stage of progress: A pilot study of a sample of 217 examination forms has been completed. Editing, with summarization of the remaining examination forms, is now in progress. (Nov. '58 - June '59)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Montana State Board of Health; City-County Health Department, Great Falls (Mont.)

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATORS:

Bellingham, R. C., D.D.S., Public Health Dentist, City-County Health Dept. Great Falls, Montana
Trithart, A. H., D.D.S., Director, Division of Dental Health, State Board of Health
Wilson, John C., State Registrar, State Board of Health

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

There are no publication plans at present.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. A. H. Trithart, Director, Division of Dental Health, State Board of Health, Helena, Montana

D - ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISEASES

D-32 Epidemiologic study of Asian influenza
(3/9/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Incidence rates for Asian influenza by age, sex, and type of household in Tecumseh, Michigan.

This study is being carried out as a part of the Tecumseh, Michigan, Community Health Study. (See A-183 and M-21 of Clearinghouse Listing Number 6; also A-225, D-34, and I-43.)

Population: A normal community located in southeastern Michigan with a population of slightly more than 6,000 people.

Method of obtaining data: Data were obtained by household reports mailed in monthly by respondents. This procedure was instituted as a part of the Tecumseh Community Health Study.

Stage of progress: Nearing completion of analysis (Sept. - Dec. '57)

ORGANIZATION:

Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, University of Michigan 1/

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATOR:

Francis, Thomas, Jr., M.D., Chairman, Dept. of Epidemiology

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are not formulated as yet.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., Chairman, Department of Epidemiology, 1006 School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

1/ This study was supported in part by the Commission on Influenza of the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board.

D-33 Asian strain influenza: a sero-epidemiological study in two cities (1/29/59)

ABSTRACT:

Purpose: To study the epidemiology of influenza-like illness in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and Greensboro, North Carolina, between September and December 1957, as part of a broader study on the impact of Asian influenza upon community life.

To meet this objective, the following kinds of data have been collected:

1. Morbidity data on influenza-like illness "during the past several weeks" obtained for every member of the family.
2. Data on age, sex, socioeconomic status.
3. Data on date of onset of flu-like illness.
4. Blood titers determined by the HI tests for a sub-sample of residents of the two cities studied.

Population: Area probability sample of 800 homes in each of the two cities, one family being selected from each home. The total population surveyed was 2,456 in Lancaster and 2,478 in Greensboro.

Method of obtaining data: Morbidity data through a household survey; laboratory tests.

Stage of progress: Writing of report.
(Oct. '57 - July '58)

ORGANIZATION:

Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATORS:

Drachman, Robert H., M.D., Chief, Influenza Surveillance Unit, Public Health Service, DHEW
Hochbaum, Godfrey M., Ph.D., Assistant Chief, Behavioral Studies Section, Public Health Education Branch, PHS
Rosenstock, I. M., Ph. D., Chief, Behavioral Studies Sec., Pub. Health Education Branch, PHS

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

Draft of report is currently being completed and will be submitted for publication within 60 days. The authors have not yet chosen a journal to which to submit the report, but they are considering both Public Health Reports and The American Journal of Hygiene.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. Irwin M. Rosenstock, Chief, Behavioral Studies Section, USPHS, 330 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

D-34 Evaluation of vaccination against respiratory disease (3/9/59)

ABSTRACT:

This study is being carried out as a part of the Tecumseh, Michigan, Community Health Study. (See A-183 and M-21 of Clearinghouse Listing No. 6; also A-227, D-32, and I-43.)

Types of data: The incidence of respiratory disease of a control and vaccinated group will be compared.

Population: School children of Tecumseh, Michigan, in grades kindergarten through sixth grade participated. Children numbering 487 were given an inactivated vaccine containing viruses believed to be etiologic agents for certain respiratory diseases; while 466 children were simultaneously given a placebo vaccine.

Method of obtaining data: By daily telephone check on school absenteeism. If an increase in the prevalence of respiratory disease occurs, identification of the prevalence will be done by laboratory means.

Stage of progress: Currently in progress. (Nov. '58 - June '59)

ORGANIZATION:

Department of Epidemiology, School of Public Health, University of Michigan 1/

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATOR:

Francis, Thomas, Jr., M.D., Chairman, Dept. of Epidemiology

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are not yet formulated.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. Thomas Francis, Jr., Chairman, Dept. of Epidemiology, 1006 School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan

1/ This study was conducted under the auspices of the Commission on Influenza, Armed Forces Epidemiological Board.

D-35 A study of acute respiratory embarrassment in New Orleans (La.) (3/19/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: To determine:

1. The demographic and clinical characteristics of the persons under study.
2. The temporal and geographic aspects of acute respiratory embarrassment for the admissions under study.
3. The identification of local point and area sources of air pollution.
4. Information on weather variables for this period.
5. Information on pollen concentrations during this period in the New Orleans (La.) area.

The study will develop plans for immediate surveillance of clinic admissions in the event that new episodes occur during the course of this investigation, providing for immediate implementation in the event of a new episode.

Population: Cases identified by criterion are related to populations according to census tract information of the December 1958 census. Studied are those persons admitted for acute respiratory embarrassment to the Charity Hospital Emergency Clinic, New Orleans (La.).

Method of obtaining data: (1) Admission report; (2) hourly weather data; and (3) personal interview in home for selected individuals.

Stage of progress: Collation of weather and case information has been completed; census tract identification is in process. Surveillance has been established for identification of new episodes. (Jan. '59 - Apr. '60)

ORGANIZATION:

Department of Tropical Medicine and Public Health,
Tulane University Medical School

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Lewis, Robert F., Ph. D., Assistant Professor of
Biostatistics, Tulane Univ. Medical School

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are unknown

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Robert F. Lewis, Asst. Prof. of Biostatistics,
Tulane University Med. School, New Orleans, La.

D-36 Influenza and upper respiratory infections at Air Force medical facilities during 1957 (1/13/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: This was a study to determine the location and extent of outbreaks of influenza and upper respiratory infections among Air Force personnel treated at Air Force medical facilities during the 1957 influenza epidemic.

Population: All Air Force personnel.

Method of obtaining data: Weekly medical reports prepared by each Air Force base.

Stage of progress: Completed. (July '57 - Nov. '58)

ORGANIZATION:

Biometrics Division, Office of Surgeon General,
Headquarters United States Air Force

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Dennison, Thomas W., Statistician, Biometrics
Division

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

A report of the study was issued as intra-office monograph, "Biometrics Report No. 49" dated November 1958.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. H. M. C. Luykx, Chief, Biometrics Division,
Office of Surgeon General, HQ USAF, Washington 25
D.C.

D-37 Streptococcal infection in a school population
(4/6/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

- (1) The carrier rate of beta-hemolytic streptococci.
- (2) The rate of clinically manifest streptococcal infection.
- (3) The effect of various treatment programs on both the carrier rate and the rate of clinically manifest infection in the population studied.

Population: 1,000 elementary school pupils in three selected public schools in South Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Method of obtaining data: Routine throat cultures, treatment for pupils with positive hemolytic streptococcal throats, treatment of contacts with positive throat cultures; also parental interviews, home visits for culturing of family contacts.

Stage of progress: The project will continue for another two years. (Sept. '55 - June '61)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania;
Heart Association of Southeastern Pennsylvania;
Division of Medical Services, Philadelphia (Pa.)
Board of Public Education

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATORS:

Werner, Georges, Ph. D., now living at Vitry-Sur-Sein, France
Cornfeld, David, M.D., Medical Director, Pediatric Clinic, Univ. of Pennsylvania Hospital
Hubbard, John P., M.D., Chairman, Dept. of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Univ. of Pa. School of Medicine
Rake, Geoffrey, M.D. (deceased)
Weaver, Ruth H., M.D., Director, Division of Medical Services, School District of Philadelphia

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

Annals of Internal Medicine 49: 1305 (Dec.) 1958

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. David Cornfeld, Medical Director, Pediatric Clinic, Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, 3400 Spruce Street, Philadelphia 4, Pa.

D-38 Carrier rates for hemolytic streptococci in normal school children (12/31/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Throat cultures and history of recent upper respiratory infections every 2 weeks during the school year, and summers when possible.

Purpose: To obtain information on the natural occurrence of hemolytic streptococci in normal school children, and to relate these findings to the occurrence of rheumatic fever, rheumatic heart disease, and acute glomerulonephritis in these children.

Population:

1. Normal fourth grade children (65) attending a white school. These children have been observed 3½ years. Observation will continue for 2½ years until they leave grammar school.
2. Normal first grade children (55) attending a Negro school. These children will be followed through their first 6 years of school.

Method of obtaining data: (1) Throat cultures every 2 weeks during school and also during the summer, when possible; (2) solution of beta-hemolytic streptococci in pure culture; (3) serological grouping and typing; (4) interview of each child cultured for history of recent respiratory infection.

Stage of progress: White children are now in fourth year of study; Negro children in first year of study ('55 - '64)

ORGANIZATION:

Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATOR:

Quinn, Robert W., M.D., Professor and Head, Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Vanderbilt Univ. School of Medicine

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

There are no publications plans yet.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. Robert W. Quinn, Professor and Head, Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, Vanderbilt University, School of Medicine, Nashville, Tenn.

D-39 Evaluation of Asian influenza vaccine in an industrial population (5/1/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: In assessing the efficacy of the vaccine, it was planned to compare the experience (in terms of respiratory illness and absenteeism due to respiratory illness) of vaccinated and unvaccinated employee groups from the date of inoculation through March 31, 1958.

Population: The study population consisted of volunteer employees of the B.C. Electric Co. Ltd., its associated and subsidiary companies. Vaccine and placebo preparations were allocated randomly to approximately equal numbers of volunteers in each employee group.

Method of obtaining data: Employees were asked to notify the company medical department if they developed influenza or any respiratory illness, or if they had to stay away from work for any reason. In addition all absenteeism episodes reported through supervisors were channelled to the medical department where the cause was ascertained.

Stage of progress: Completed (Oct. '57 - Dec. '58)

ORGANIZATIONS:

British Columbia Electric Co. Ltd.; Dept. of Preventive Medicine, University of British Columbia

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Nelson, A. John, M.D., D.P.H., Director of Medical Services, British Columbia Electric Co. Ltd., and Associate Professor, Dept. of Preventive Medicine, Univ. of British Columbia

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Canadian Medical Association Journal 79: 888-891 (Dec. 14, 1958)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. A. John Nelson, Clinical Associate, Dept. of Preventive Medicine, University of British Columbia, Vancouver 8, British Columbia, Canada

The following project with its major emphasis falling in the subject matter of another section also contains data on acute respiratory diseases: I-45.

E - POLIOMYELITIS

E-24 Studies on certain strains of live attenuated poliovirus, administered orally (12/19/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose:

1. Antibody titer to Types 1, 2, and 3 polio-virus determined on sera before and after administration of Types 1, 2, and 3 living attenuated polio virus, to measure antibody response and, by implication, protection against poliomyelitis.

2. Virus isolation attempts on stool specimens collected during progress of study, to determine relation of virus recovery to existing antibody, relation of response to virus recovery, and community spread of attenuated virus to a control group.

Population: A University village consisting of closely adjacent double living units. There are 150 families and 550 individuals involved.

Method of obtaining data: Participant population under constant supervision of medical team and public health nurses. Past records are obtained by interview; present condition by interview, report and examination. Stool and serum specimens are processed in laboratories of the Minnesota Department of Health.

Stage of progress: Item 1 above is completed; item 2 in progress. (Feb. '58 - Feb. '60)

ORGANIZATION: Minnesota Department of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Bauer, Henry, Ph. D., Director, Division of Medical Laboratories, Minnesota Dept. of Health
Kleinman, Herman, M.D., Chief, Section of Chronic Diseases, Minnesota Dept. of Health
Johnson, Eugene, Ph. D., Assoc. Professor, Biostatistics, School of Pub. Health, Univ. of Minn.

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Jour. Am. Med. Assn. 170: 893-913 (June 20), 1959

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Henry Bauer, Director, Division of Medical Laboratories, Minnesota Dept. of Health, University Campus, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

F - TUBERCULOSIS

F-38 Tuberculin testing of first grade pupils in the public schools of Philadelphia (Pa.) (7/14/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Pupils with positive reactions, over 5 mm., are given chest x-rays, and appropriate followup. Contacts, both family and household, of positive reactors, are followed.

Population: Pupils in first grade of Philadelphia (Pa.) public schools, totalling approximately 22,000 children. Seventy percent of parents request tuberculin testing of their children.

Method of obtaining data: In order to complete followup, school nurses have interviews with the parents of school-age pupils. The followup of pre-school and adult contacts is made by the Philadelphia (Pa.) Department of Public Health.

Stage of progress: About half the pupils enrolled in the first grade will be completed this first year. (Sept. '58 - cont.)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Philadelphia (Pa.) Department of Public Health; Philadelphia Tuberculosis and Health Association; Board of Public Education of Philadelphia (Pa.)

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Boucot, Katharine R., M.D. Dir., Chest X-ray Surveys, Philadelphia (Pa.) Dept. of Pub. Health
Stein, Samuel C., M.D., Chief, Tuberculosis Control Section, Philadelphia (Pa.) Dept. of Pub. Health
Jramble, Thomas E., Dir., Phila. (Pa.) Tuberculosis and Health Assn.
Weaver, Ruth H., M.D., Dir., Division of Medical Services, Board of Public Education of Philadelphia (Pa.)

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

There will be a preliminary report in Philadelphia Medicine sometime during 1959.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Ruth H. Weaver, Director, Division of Medical Services, Philadelphia (Pa.) Board of Public Education, 21st and Parkway, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

F-39 Abeyant tuberculosis research project (12/15/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose:

(1) Periodic reports of chest x-ray to determine the incidence of clinical tuberculosis in a population of known tuberculin and x-ray status at entrance into study.

(2) Periodic tuberculin test reports to determine conversion rates of negative reactors, and the relation to incidence of active tuberculosis.

Population: Persons referred to a special case register from various sources. Requirement for admission to the study is known tuberculin and chest x-ray status, and absence of clinical tuberculosis.

Method of obtaining data: Examination, plus reports of examinations and other information available from private physicians, hospitals, etc.

Stage of progress: To date, activity has consisted only of adding names to the register. First round of followup examinations is due in early 1959. ('56 - cont.)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Des Moines-Polk County (Iowa) Health Department; Iowa Tuberculosis and Health Association; Iowa Trudeau Society

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Speers, James F., M.D., Director, Des Moines-Polk County (Iowa) Health Department

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

"Abeyant Tuberculosis," by Dr. Abraham Gelperin, was published in "Diseases of the Chest," vol. 34, No. 3, page 281, Sept., 1958. The paper was presented at the Iowa Tuberculosis and Health Association meeting, Des Moines, Iowa, April 10, 1957. It describes the project as begun under Dr. Gelperin, former director of the Des Moines-Polk County Health Dept. A number of changes in methodology have been made since this paper was presented.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. James F. Speers, Director, Des Moines-Polk County Health Department, E. First and Des Moines Streets, Des Moines, Iowa

F-40 Correlation of the Vollmer patch test with
PPD intradermal method (tuberculin testing)
(3/27/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The purpose of this tuberculin test project was to compare the Vollmer patch test and the intradermal PPD₁ strength; the Vollmer patch test and the PPD intermediate strength. Population: Of 2,612 individuals who participated in the 1958 Multi-test Program held by the Alexandria Health Department, 2,591 individuals (99.1 percent) received tuberculin tests. Of the 2,500 Multi-test participants who received both the Vollmer patch test, and a PPD intradermal test in the tuberculin testing, 1,690 returned to the Health Department at 48 and 96 hours for interpretations of their tests.

This specific study consisted of the 1,690 individuals mentioned above who returned at the required time for test readings. Their average age was 39 years.

Method of obtaining data: Tuberculin patch tests (Vollmer) equivalent to .0001 ml. (.1 mg) of O.T. (Lederle) and PPD in a strength of either .00002 mg. per test (PPD₁) or .0001 mg. per test (PPD Intermediate) (Parke-Davis) were given to the 1,690 individuals. Interpretations and comparisons of the tuberculin skin reactions were made.

Stage of progress: Statistical analysis is incomplete. (Oct. - Nov. '58)

ORGANIZATION:

Alexandria (Va.) Health Department

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATORS:

McGough, Thomas F., M.D., Director, Alexandria Health Dept.
Pearson, Edward K., M.D., Deputy Director, Alexandria Health Dept.
Carne, Mary C., Director of Nurses, Alexandria Health Dept.

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

The statistical writeup of this study has not yet been completed.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. Edward K. Pearson, Deputy Director, Alexandria Health Department, 517 N. St. Asaph St., Alexandria, Va.

F-41 Epidemiologic studies of tuberculin sensitivity
(4/3/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Skin test reactions to PPD antigens prepared from a variety of different types of mycobacteria; comparative tests with the standard human type tuberculin, PPD-S.

Purpose: To study sources of tuberculin sensitivity of human populations; also the prevalence and geographic distribution of tuberculin cross reactions resulting from infection by mycobacteria related to, but distinguished from, the virulent human type of tubercule bacillus.

Population: All recruits entering the U.S. Navy Recruiting Centers at Great Lakes (Ill.) and San Diego (Calif.)

Method of obtaining data: Skin testing simultaneously with several different antigens, at time of entrance into the Navy.

Stage of Progress: Continuing. (Feb. '57 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION:

Tuberculosis Program, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATORS:

Edwards, Lydia B., M.D., Medical Director and Diagnostic Studies Chief, Tuberculosis Program, PHS
Palmer, Carroll E., M.D., Ph. D., Medical Dir. and Operational Res. Chief, Tuberculosis Program, PHS

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

Edwards, L. B., and Palmer, C. E.: Epidemiologic studies of tuberculin sensitivity. I. Preliminary results with purified protein-derivatives prepared from atypical acid-fast organisms. Am. Jour. Hygiene 68: 213 (Sept.) 1958.

Edwards, L. B.; Edwards, P. Q.; and Palmer, C. E.: Services of tuberculin sensitivity in human populations - a summing up of recent epidemiologic research. Acta tuberc. Scandinav. 1959 (in press).

Other publications will follow.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. Lydia B. Edwards, Medical Director, Tuberculosis Program, USPHS, Washington 25, D. C.

F-42 Quantitative measurement of tuberculin reactions by means of a probability sample (2/25/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The purpose is to study differences in the quantity of tuberculin reaction in different areas of Wilson County (N.C.), and to relate this quantity to the tuberculosis rates. It is hoped that a formula may be evolved from the quantity of tuberculin reaction to estimate the morbidity rate.

Data were also gathered concerning family relationships, age, employment, and possible tuberculosis contact.

Population: Wilson County (N.C.) with a population of approximately 57,000 was chosen. The North Carolina Institute of Statistics drew a sample from this population in the form of household clusters. This sample was designed to include one/eleventh of the population.

The population of 57,000 is divided into approximately 25,000 urban and 32,000 rural inhabitants. Approximately 35,000 are white and 22,000 colored. The rural population is fairly stable; however, a fairly large number of the urban white men live in Wilson and work outside the county, presenting a moderate technical and interpretive problem.

Method of obtaining data: Nurses were employed to visit each home on two occasions and administer the tuberculin test of 5 TU to each individual. They returned 48 hours later to read this by measurement. For the most part, the measurement consisted of the transverse diameter of the induration, but the last quarter of the study has consisted of measurement of the transverse vertical and depth of induration. Those persons with tuberculin reaction of 6 mm. or greater were given an appointment for chest x-ray.

Morbidity data already exists and has been divided into rural and urban areas corresponding to present classifications.

Stage of progress: The survey will be completed in about one month. (Oct. '58 - Mar. '59)

ORGANIZATION: North Carolina State Board of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Peck, William M., M.D., Assistant Director, Division of Epidemiology, N.C. State Board of Health
Wells, Bradley, Instructor, Dept. of Biostatistics, University of North Carolina

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are undetermined at this time.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. W. M. Peck, Assistant Director, Division of Epidemiology, State Board of Health, Raleigh, North Carolina

F-43 Fifteen years' experience with the tuberculin test (5/6/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: During the years 1941-55 tuberculin tests were given by two well-trained nurse-technicians to all patients of the chest clinics of the Henry Phipps Institute. The degree of reaction to 0.0002 mg. or to 0.005 mg. P.P.D. was recorded. In addition to the tuberculin test, patients had routine history, physical examination, chest x-ray examination and laboratory tests of urine, blood and, when available, of sputum. Examinations resulted in a diagnosis of no tuberculosis, or of tuberculosis in accordance with the Diagnostic Standards of the National Tuberculosis Association. Data were recorded on punch cards in a manner that permits statistical analyses.

Purpose: To evaluate the degree of tuberculin sensitivity in relation to primary and pulmonary tuberculosis and changes that may have occurred in the incidence of tuberculin reactors during the period of observation.

Population: An area of Philadelphia (Pa.) in which the incidence of tuberculosis is relatively high.

Method of obtaining data: The data are already on punch cards extracted from clinic records.

Stage of progress: Machine records unit sorting. (May '58 - May '59)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Henry Phipps Institute, University of Pennsylvania

PRINCIPAL

Stein, Samuel C., M.D., Chief of Clinics, Henry Phipps Institute

INVESTIGATORS:

Betherington, Hubert W., M.D., Director of Clinics, Henry Phipps Institute

PUBLICATION

No publication plans have yet been arranged.

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER

Dr. Samuel C. Stein, Chief of Clinics, Henry Phipps Institute, University of Pennsylvania, 7th and Lombard Sts., Philadelphia 47, Pa.

INFORMATION:

The following project with its major emphasis falling in the subject matter of another section also contains data on tuberculosis: A-104.

**I - HEART DISEASE AND OTHER
CARDIOVASCULAR-RENAL DISEASES**

I-38 Study of the precursors of hypertension and coronary heart disease (3/25/59)

ABSTRACT:

This is a long-term prospective study of how and in whom cardiovascular disease develops.

Types of data and purpose: Four traits of the medical students are studied, namely, genetic, physiological, psychological, and metabolic. Followup studies at 5-year intervals are made to determine which variables are associated with the early onset of hypertension and/or coronary disease.

Population: Successive classes of Johns Hopkins medical students beginning with the class of 1948. The class of 1962 registered this year.

Method of obtaining data: (1) Questionnaires checked by interview; (2) direct examination by means of standardized tests.

Stage of progress: Completing registration of first 1,000 subjects. Statistical analysis of basic data is to be made in the next 2-3 years. (Nov. '46 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION:

Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine

PRINCIPAL

Thomas, Caroline Bedell, Associate Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine

INVESTIGATOR:

PUBLICATION

Over 25 papers have resulted from this study to date. Among them are the following: (1) Annals Internal Med. 42: 90 (1955); (2) Jour. Chronic Dis. 6: 1 (1957); and (3) Jour. Chronic Dis. 7: 198 (1958).

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER

Dr. Caroline Bedell Thomas, Associate Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, School of Medicine, 700 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore 5, Md.

INFORMATION:

I-39 Incidence of rheumatic heart disease in Negroes (3/23/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: (1) Incidence of rheumatic heart disease in Negroes from six geographically separated medical centers; (2) study and correlation of data from selected reprints on rheumatic heart disease in Negroes; (3) detailed analysis of data on patients studied at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama. This analysis is to include age distribution, symptomatology, physical findings, electrocardiographic findings, x-ray findings and other pertinent laboratory information.

Purpose: To make an objective evaluation of the incidence of rheumatic heart disease in Negroes.

Population: Negroes from six geographically separated medical centers.

Method of obtaining data: (1) Local hospital records, including periodic examinations where feasible; (2) statistical information supplied from five other medical centers as described; (3) selected reprints; (4) outpatient medical clinic cases at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Stage of progress: The study has been temporarily discontinued due to the urgent demands made on the principal investigator's time by heavy administrative and other professional duties. (Mar. '53-unknown)

ORGANIZATION:

None

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Odom, E. T., M.D., Chief, Medical Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee(Ala.)

PUBLICATION

It is planned to eventually write a paper with major emphasis on the incidence of this disease in Negroes and to make any other interesting contributions to medical literature regarding this disease.

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. E. T. Odom, Chief, Medical Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama

I-40 Middlesex County (Conn.) Coronary Heart Disease Study: Phase I. Incidence and prevalence; Phase IV. Bureau of the Census Study (8/18/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose:

Phase I: To obtain the incidence and prevalence of manifest clinical coronary heart disease, especially myocardial infarction, and the incidence and prevalence of cerebrovascular accidents in Middlesex County, Connecticut.

Phase IV: To obtain reliable determination of the population in Middlesex County, to insure validity of incidence rates obtained in a physical-reporting study of coronary heart disease as described above, and to obtain general population characteristics of a sample of families and individuals considered to be more susceptible to coronary heart disease and to provide an adequate number of controls for comparison.

Population: The estimated population as of July 1, 1956 of Middlesex County was 75,600. The County consists of one large town - Middletown - and semi-rural and rural areas. The group surveyed during Phase IV comprises 1,800 families and males between the ages of 35-64.

Method of obtaining data:

Phase I: By collecting the information from private physicians in the County, hospital records and death certificates.

Phase IV: By personal interview.

Stage of progress: Phases I and IV have been concluded and are being tabulated. (Jan. '57 - July '58)

ORGANIZATION:

Connecticut State Department of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Eisenberg, Henry, M.D., Public Health Internist, Heart Disease Control Program, Division of Cancer and Other Chronic Diseases, Conn. State Dept. of Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Several articles are to be published as soon as possible, in journals as yet undecided.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Henry Eisenberg, Public Health Internist, Heart Disease Control Program, Conn. State Dept. of Health, 165 Capitol Ave., Hartford 15, Conn.

I-41 Rheumatic fever survey in the State of Minnesota (12/19/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

1. Incidence of acute rheumatic fever in Minnesota during 1957.
2. Number of recurrences of rheumatic fever among total cases.
3. Percentage of recurrent cases which are hospitalized.
4. Methods and types of prophylaxis being used.
5. Number of patients not on continuous prophylaxis after having rheumatic fever.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to gather evidence to justify a rheumatic fever prevention program in the State of Minnesota.

Population: All Minnesota doctors have been surveyed by mail to determine the incidence of the disease among their patients.

Method of obtaining data: All the data in the study were obtained by mail questionnaire to the doctors in the State.

Stage of progress: The study is completed. (June - Sept. '58)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Minnesota Department of Health; Minnesota State Medical Association; Minnesota Heart Association

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Mathy, Wayne E., M.D., Heart Disease Control Program, State Dept. of Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

There will be possible publication in Minnesota Medicine within the next few months.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Wayne E. Mathy, Heart Disease Control, Minnesota Department of Health, Minneapolis 14, Minn.

I-42 Streptococcal transmission among humans: effects of crowding and environment (6/17/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Closed (confined institutions) and open (living at home) groups of children are used as subjects for throat cultures (for presence of beta-hemolytic streptococci) and venous blood samples (for antistreptolysin O titers). Repeat studies were done in winter and summer on the same children, to determine climatic effects.

Population: Children attending public schools, grades 1-through 6, in Dade (Miami), Alachua (Gainesville) and St. Johns (St. Augustine) Counties (Fla.), constituted the open group of children. The closed group were children the same age in the following institutions: Dade County Children's Home (Miami); Sunland Training Center (Gainesville); and Florida State School for the Blind (St. Augustine).

Method of obtaining data: Swabs and blood samples were collected by technicians from the National Children's Cardiac Hospital, in the cities where the schools and institutions are located.

Stage of progress: One year has been completed. It is expected that the study will continue for 4 additional years. ('58 - '63)

ORGANIZATION:

National Children's Cardiac Hospital

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Saslaw, Milton S., M.D., Director of Medical Research, National Children's Cardiac Hospital
Jablon, James M., Ph. D., Bacteriologist, Department of Medical Research, National Children's Cardiac Hosp.

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Presented (preliminary form) at the annual convention of the Florida Heart Association, May 1, 1959. A manuscript (first phase) is to be prepared.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Milton S. Saslaw, Director of Medical Research, National Children's Cardiac Hospital, 4250 West Flagler Street, Miami 44, Florida

I-43 Epidemiology of cardiovascular disease in a community (Tecumseh, Michigan) (2/6/59)

ABSTRACT:

An investigation of cardiovascular diseases is planned as an integral part of a comprehensive epidemiological study of health and disease in a total natural community, the town of Tecumseh, Michigan. (See A-183 and M-21 of Clearinghouse Listing No. 6; also A-225, D-32, and D-34.)

Types of data: The population has already been identified demographically, and an estimate of self-reported disease has been made and charted by kinreds. Particular emphasis is given to the study of the population by family groupings as epidemiological units; the detection of susceptible groups showing especially marked aggregations of disease would direct attention to the early detection of susceptibles through intensive study in the stigmatized groups of younger individuals not yet showing overt signs of the disorders under investigation.

Purpose: To view cardiovascular disorders not as isolated events but against the background of total diseases experience and exposure to stresses in the community, the family and in the individual.

Population: The City of Tecumseh, Michigan.

Method of obtaining data: Social and medical history by interview, physical examination, x-rays and electrocardiograms, laboratory tests.

Stage of progress: Field studies, as outlined above, have begun. (Jan. '59 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION:

Department of Epidemiology, University of Michigan
School of Public Health

PRINCIPAL

Francis, Thomas, Jr., M.D., Henry Sewall University
Professor of Epidemiology and Chairman, Dept. of
Epidemiology, School of Public Health and Medical
School, University of Michigan

INVESTIGATORS:

Epstein, F. H., M.D., Res. Assoc. and Lecturer in
Epidemiology, Sch. of Pub. Health, Univ. of Mich.

PUBLICATION

There are no plans as yet.

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER

Dr. Frederick H. Epstein, Research Associate, Department of Epidemiology, University of Michigan,
School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, Mich.

INFORMATION:

I-44 Problems associated with the use of antibiotics for the primary prevention of rheumatic fever (6/17/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: In children attending public school, daily absences were investigated to determine which were of respiratory or unknown origin. Throat swabs were cultured for beta-hemolytic streptococci and venous blood samples were checked for antistreptolysin O titers, among the respiratory absentees. These data will aid in assessing the difficulties, possibilities and problems of utilizing the approach of widespread treatment of streptococcal illness in the primary prevention of rheumatic fever.

Population: Two classes at each grade level, grades 1 through 6, in one public school (410 children in the 12 classes; 820 in the school) constituted the population under study. At the outset the entire school was observed, but the work load necessitated reducing the population surveyed.

Method of obtaining data: By a worker from the project visiting the school daily, and collecting names of individuals absent, as submitted by the teachers, on standard school forms. Respiratory illnesses were determined by direct contact (phone or visit) of the worker with the families of absentees. Project technicians made home visits to these children and took throat cultures and venous blood. Notification to parents of streptococcal positive findings and information on therapy instituted was by phone, often including contact with practicing physician.

Stage of progress: Data have been collected.

Analysis is in progress. ('58 - '59)

ORGANIZATION:

National Children's Cardiac Hospital

PRINCIPAL

Saslaw, Milton S., M.D., Director of Medical Research,

National Children's Cardiac Hospital

Jablon, James M., Ph. D., Bacteriologist, Dept. of

Med. Res., Natl. Children's Cardiac Hosp.

PUBLICATION

Manuscript has been submitted for publication.

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER

Dr. Milton S. Saslaw, Director of Medical Research,
National Children's Cardiac Hospital, 4250 W.
Flagler St., Miami, Fla.

INFORMATION:

I-45 Correlation of smoking habits with hemolytic streptococci and antistreptolysin O titer responses (6/17/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Throat cultures were collected to determine the presence or absence of beta-hemolytic streptococci. Venous blood samples were used for the determination of antistreptolysin O titers. Questionnaires were completed on each subject, tabulating his smoking habits, with current and past patterns being inspected.

Population: Two major groups of subjects were utilized; (1) individuals presenting themselves as blood donors; (2) personnel of Eastern Air Lines, for annual physical checkup or seeking employment by the airline.

Method of obtaining data: Cultures, blood samples and questionnaire data were collected by personnel of the research project.

Stage of progress: Completed. ('56 - '57)

ORGANIZATION:

National Children's Cardiac Hospital

PRINCIPAL

Saslaw, Milton S., M.D., Director of Medical Research, National Children's Cardiac Hospital
Streitfeld, Murray M., Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Microbiology, University of Miami, School of Medicine

PUBLICATION

A report has been accepted for publication in the American Journal of the Medical Sciences (in galley).

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. Milton S. Saslaw, Director of Medical Research, National Children's Cardiac Hospital, 4250 West Flagler Street, Miami 44, Florida

The following project with its major emphasis falling in the subject matter of another section also contains data on heart disease: D-38.

J - DIABETES

J-10 Study of mothers of large infants for diabetes mellitus (4/2/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: To determine if mothers of large infants (10 pounds or larger males and 9 pounds 12 ounces or larger females) are a rewarding population for prospective study to define the events in passage from the pre-diabetic to the diabetic state.

Population: All patients of private physicians who delivered large infants in 1947 and 1948 at University Hospitals, Cleveland, Ohio, have been identified for study. A control population has been identified which consists of mothers of six- to eight-pound infants delivered in 1947 and 1948 by private physicians and matched for age and parity with the mothers of the large infants.

Method of obtaining data: By interview with all mothers who can be located. Where possible the mother will be recalled for an intravenous glucose tolerance test. When the mother cannot be recalled, some objective evidence concerning the presence or absence of diabetes will be sought.

Stage of Progress: Study and control mothers are being compared on the basis of existing records. Testing of the mothers of large infants is under way and testing of the control mothers will start April 1, 1959. (Oct. '58 - undetermined)

ORGANIZATION:

Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and Department of Preventive Medicine, Western Reserve University, School of Medicine

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATORS:

Black, Marion E., M.D., Assistant Clinical Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology
Newill, Vaun A., M.D., Senior Instructor in Medicine and Preventive Medicine

PUBLICATION

There are no publication plans at present.

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. Vaun A. Newill, Senior Instructor in Preventive Medicine, Western Reserve University School of Medicine, 2109 Adelbert Road, Cleveland, Ohio

K - CANCER

K-18 Cancer among Air Force personnel (1/13/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: To determine morbidity and reported mortality from cancer among Air Force personnel during 1954-56.

Population: Morbidity data were based on a random 10 percent sample of Air Force personnel. Mortality data are based on all Air Force personnel observed.

Method of obtaining data: Military medical records required for the care of the patient were the source of these data.

Stage of progress: Completed. (unknown - April '58)

ORGANIZATION:

Biometrics Division, Office of Surgeon General, Headquarters, United States Air Force

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Murray, Betty L., Statistician, Biometrics Division

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

A report of the study was issued as intra-office monograph, "Biometrics Report No. 46," dated April 1958.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. H. M. C. Luyckx, Chief, Biometrics Division, Office of Surgeon General, Hq USAF, Washington 25, D.C.

K-19 Cancer incidence in French Canadians (5/1/59)

ABSTRACT:

Purpose: There are only limited opportunities in the Western world to study cancer in an ethnic group. It seemed worth while to determine the incidence of cancer in a sample of the French Canadian population of Canada in order that this information might be added to that already obtained for various other ethnic groups.

Types of data: To study the incidence of cancer, the following data were collected on each case of cancer:

1. Age and sex of patient
2. Racial origin
3. Marital status
4. Number of pregnancies
5. Site of cancer
6. Method of diagnosis (microscopic, x-ray, clinical)

Population: In Quebec City, the capital of the Province of Quebec, 94 percent of the population is of French origin. In the Canadian census of 1956 the population of the city was 170,703 (79,899 males and 90,804 females).

Method of obtaining data: Each patient was examined in one of the four cancer clinics in the city of Quebec. The clinician recorded all data relating to the disease and, where biopsy or pathological specimen was obtained, the diagnosis was confirmed by one pathologist.

Stage of progress: The study is completed. (June '54 - May '56)

ORGANIZATION:

National Cancer Institute of Canada

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Phillips, A. J., Ph. D., Statistician, National Cancer Institute of Canada
Auger, C., M.D., Professor of Pathology, Laval University

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

British Journal of Cancer 12: 305 (1958)

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. A. J. Phillips, 800 Bay Street, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada

The incidence and epidemiology of lung and laryngeal cancer among Seventh-day Adventists (a non-smoking group) (1/12/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

1. Basic population data are first being compiled on 65,000 Seventh-day Adventists in the State of California. Deaths from which mortality data will be calculated based on the population group are being studied in detail.
2. Certain studies will be undertaken both by questionnaire and interview method as to the representative health habits and characteristics of the group in respect to the use of tobacco and alcohol. Additional information in respect to industrial and other environmental habits will be obtained. This will be followed by annual or semi-annual recheck of morbidity and mortality experience in respect to the diseases under study (all causes of mortality are being collected).

Purpose: To establish by age and sex groups, specific mortality rates, and the incidence and prevalence rates for lung and laryngeal cancer in this group; to seek for any possible correlations, or non-correlations, in respect to these cancers and environmental exposures, other than tobacco and alcohol in a non-smoking group (e.g., smog).

Population: There are approximately 65,000 Seventh-day Adventists in California. This group by religious practice and belief abstains from the use of tobacco and alcohol quite strictly. In general, the group tends toward the use of a vegetarian diet. They appear to be distributed symmetrically with the general population through urban and rural environments, industrial and non-industrial occupations.

Method of obtaining data:

1. Basic questionnaires and sampling interviews.
2. Annual followup questionnaires and monitor reporting on the individuals in the study.
3. Followup for mortality through quarterly church death records.

Stage of progress:

1. Nearing completion of preliminary registration. (Sept. '57 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION:

Department of Preventive Medicine and Public Health,
School of Medicine, College of Medical Evangelists

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Lemon, Frank R., M.D., Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, School of Medicine, College of Medical Evangelists

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

There are no plans at present.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Frank R. Lemon, Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine and Public Health, College of Medical Evangelists, School of Medicine, Loma Linda, California

K-21 The 1953 Middlesex County (Ontario) Cancer Survey (1/7/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: In 1940 a pilot study of the incidence and prevalence of cancer was conducted in Middlesex County, Ontario. As recommended by the Survey Committee at that time, a repeat study was carried out in 1953.

In order that comparisons might be made with the earlier study, the County of Middlesex was again chosen as the survey area in 1953.

Population: The county of Middlesex, Ontario, estimated to have a population of 170,180 in the year 1953: 84,034 males and 86,146 females.

Method of obtaining data: Copies of the survey schedule were mailed to all physicians, hospitals, and laboratories in Middlesex County. Followup letters and visits by the medical field worker, a Middlesex physician, helped to bring in the replies. In addition, all death registrations with mention of cancer, all other Cancer Clinic new-case records, the Ontario Cancer Foundation Biopsy Service, and the monthly returns of all public general hospitals in Middlesex and the adjacent counties were checked for Middlesex residents with cancer during the study year.

Stage of progress: The study is completed.

ORGANIZATIONS:

Ontario Medical Assn.; Ontario Cancer and Research Foundation; London (Ontario) Academy of Medicine; Department of Health for Ontario

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Fisher, J. H., M.D., Dept. of Pathology, Univ. of Western Ontario, and Chairman of Survey Committee
Buck, Carol, Dept. of Prev. Med., Univ. of Western Ontario
Foucar, H. O., London Academy of Med. and Ontario Med. Assn.
MacKay, E. N., Div. of Med. Statistics, Dept. of Health for Ontario
Sellers, Alfred H., Div. of Med. Statistics, Dept. of Health for Ontario
Smith, Ivan H., Ontario Cancer Foundation, London Clinic

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

MacKay, E. N., and Sellers, A. H.: 1953, A repeat survey of cancer in Middlesex County, Ontario. 1954 Annual Report of Ontario Cancer Treatment and Research Foundation

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. A. H. Sellers, Medical Statistician, Division of Medical Statistics, Department of Health for Ontario, Toronto, Canada

K-22 Pilot study on the evaluation of radiologic and cytologic screening of a population for diagnosis of lung cancer (3/16/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The immediate aim of this study is to compare the relative efficacy of semi-annual cytologic and radiologic screening in the early detection of lung cancer and to determine whether these screening methods would be practical for mass-screening of a non-patient population group.

Population: The population consists of the members of six Veterans Administration Domiciliary Centers. There are about 8,500 members, of whom nearly 95 percent are males over the age of 45. The expected rate of turnover is such that during the course of the study, about 20,000 members should come under observation.

Method of obtaining data: Twice a year, two 14 x 17 chest x-rays and 4 sputum slides are prepared for each member of the population. The x-rays are read independently twice at a radiology center. The slides are examined independently in pairs at one of four cytology centers. History data are obtained by interview.

Stage of progress: The first screen has been completed on one-half of the total population. (June '58 - June '61)

ORGANIZATIONS:

American Cancer Society; Veterans Administration

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Burnett, Clarence H., M.D., Chief, Domiciliary Medical Service, Veterans Admin. Center, Wood (Wis.)
 Davies, Dean F., M.D., Ph. D., Administrator for Res. on Lung Cancer, Am. Cancer Society
 Kropovska, Irena, Assoc. Prof. of Pathology and Dir. of Cytology Lab., Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia (Pa.)
 Kordan, Bernard, M.D., Asst. Clin. Prof. of Radiology, Univ. of Southern Calif. Sch. of Med.
 Lane, John T., M.D., Chief, Medical Service, Veterans Admin. Center, Biloxi (Miss.)
 Lavton, Alfred H., M.D., Ph. D., Dir. of Res. Lab., Veterans Administration Center, Bay Pines (Fla.)
 Lillienfeld, Abraham M., Prof. of Pub. Health Admin., School of Hygiene and Pub. Health and Assoc. Prof. of Med., School of Medicine, Johns Hopkins Univ.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:
 (continued)

MacCallam, Daniel B., Chief, Domiciliary Medical Service, Veterans Administration Center, Los Angeles 25 (Calif.)
 McDonald, John R., M.D., Dir. of Cytology Laboratory, Harper Hosp., Detroit (Mich.)
 Papenicolau, George M., M.D., Ph. D., Dir. of Cytology Lab., Cornell Univ. Med. College
 Slutzker, Berkeley, M.D., Chief, Non-tuberculosis Chest Section, Veterans Admin. Center, Dayton (Ohio)
 Swebston, Emil R., M.D., Chief, Domiciliary Medical Service, Veterans Admin. Center, Martinsburg (W. Va.)
 Umiker, William O., M.D., Dir. of Cytology Lab., Veterans Admin. Center, Ann Arbor (Mich.)

None reported

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Abraham M. Lillienfeld, Professor of Public Health Administration, Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, 615 N. Wolfe St., Baltimore 5, Md.

K-23 Uterine Cancer Cytology Research Project
(7/13/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: The project covers employed women. Any woman employee is given the cancer cell test in the school where she works. The results are forwarded to her private physician.
Population: Any employed woman in the Philadelphia public school system, regardless of age.
Method of obtaining data: Technicians interview employees at the time of examination.
Stage of progress: The project is continuing.
(fall '58 - '61)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health; Board of Public Education of Philadelphia (Pa.)

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Dunn, Marvin R., M.D., Assistant Director, Uterine Cancer Cytology Research Project

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication is planned for the American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, or the Journal of the American Medical Association. A preliminary report was published in Philadelphia Medicine, page 107, Jan. 23, 1959.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Marvin R. Dunn, Assistant Director, Uterine Cancer Cytology Research Project, 3426 Conrad Street, Philadelphia 29, Pa.

K-24 Followup study of children for leukemia and other malignancies whose mothers had x-ray pelvimetry during the years 1939-1955 (5/1/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Study of x-ray record (for all pelvimetry cases and study of maternity records in hospital); also health details of all children who were irradiated "in utero" when mothers had diagnostic x-ray examination (pelvimetries) during years 1939-1955. The present health of the children is to be determined, with emphasis on malignancies and leukemia.

The success of the study depends on ability to find the irradiated children and determine their health status.

Population: Children irradiated "in utero" during x-ray pelvimetry of mothers.

Method of obtaining data: By records already existing. By indirect means and the study of birth and death records, the present health of the children will be determined. (The principal investigators want to avoid direct interview of the family if possible.)

Stage of progress: Collection of data from hospital records, on birth of child, details of maternal health, baby's postnatal condition. (June '58 - unknown)

ORGANIZATION:

Epidemiology Division, Department of National Health and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Josie, G. H., D. Sc., Research Division, Department of National Health and Welfare
Kubryk, D., M.D., D.P.H., Epidemiology Division, Department of National Health and Welfare
McKenzie, A. C., Epidemiology Division, Department of National Health and Welfare

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are indefinite.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. D. Kubryk, Medical Consultant, Epidemiology Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

L - MENTAL DISEASE

L-30 Study of prevalence of emotional disturbance in children (5/13/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: Determination of degree of psychopathology by psychiatric examination of children; also collection of psychosocial data to determine correlates of (a) emotional disturbance and (b) extent to which disturbed behavior is tolerated by the family and/or the community.

Population: The population under consideration is composed of all children, 6 to 16 years of age, in a city of 90,000 (Quincy, Mass.).

Method of obtaining data: A random sample of 1,500 children will be screened by classroom observation, and an estimated 600 of these will be interviewed individually.

Stage of progress: The pilot stage to develop methodology is now completed. (Sept. '57 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION:

South Shore Guidance Center, Quincy, Massachusetts

PRINCIPAL

Rutcheson, B. R., M.D., Director, Division of Mental Hygiene, Massachusetts State Department of Mental Health

INVESTIGATORS:

Ryan, William, Ph. D., Research Director, South Shore Guidance Center

PUBLICATION

Appropriate professional journals

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER

Dr. William Ryan, Research Director, South Shore Guidance Center, 1120 Hancock St., Quincy 69, Massachusetts

INFORMATION:

L-31 A study of some consequences of physical and social mobility for the adjustment of children (2/13/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: The study proposes to examine the associations among physical mobility, social mobility, and the adjustment of children. The major hypothesis is that changes in the physical residence and changes in the social status of the family vary concomitantly with changes in the adjustment of the child.

Information is available concerning past and current physical mobility of the family, social mobility, and the mother's assessment of the child's presentation of specific behavior symptoms, for example, unusual fears and overactivity.

Physically mobile and non-mobile children will be matched on the criteria of sex, social class, and ordinal position, yielding two groups of children. The distribution of reported symptoms will be examined in these groups, further differentiated with respect to (a) physical mobility history, and (b) upward and downward social mobility.

The three sets of data permit three analyses of variance and three analyses of covariance, the results of which will provide (1) a cross-sectional view of mobility and adjustment at three points in time, and (2) a view of the changes over three specified time intervals.

Population: Two groups of third-grade public school children, 125 children in each group.

Method of obtaining data: Data are derived from home interviews with mothers, administered three times over a two-year period.

Stage of progress: Analysis of data is now in progress. (March '59 - May '60)

ORGANIZATION:

St. Louis County (Mo.) Health Department

PRINCIPAL

Kantor, Mildred B., Ph. D., Research Project

INVESTIGATOR:

Director, St. Louis County Health Dept.

PUBLICATION

Publication will be in the form of a monograph.

PLANS & REFS.:

The date has not been decided.

FOR FURTHER

Dr. Mildred B. Kantor, Research Project Director, St. Louis County Health Dept., Clayton 5, Mo.

I-32 Mental health and illness and their socio-cultural environments (12/10/56)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The working hypothesis of this research is postulated on the assumptions that the occurrence of a schizophrenic illness (a) is related to socio-cultural factors in the family, and (b) varies inversely with inter-personal supports in the effective social environments of individuals and families.

This hypothesis is being tested in an intensive study of Class V (lower SES) nuclear families in San Juan, Puerto Rico. One-half of the families have a recently recognized schizophrenic adult member. The other one-half do not have a schizophrenic member. Empirical data are being gathered to enable the principal investigators to determine what factors in the social environment are related to compensation and decompensation in individuals living in different families, but under similar socio-cultural circumstances.

Population: The lowest socioeconomic status group in the San Juan (Puerto Rico) metropolitan area is being sampled systematically for control families. Schizophrenics who have currently applied for psychiatric help in the psychiatric clinic and at the psychiatric hospital are being selected for the experimental group.

Method of obtaining data: All data are being gathered by personal interview and by direct psychological examination.

Stage of progress: Preliminary data have been gathered. All schedules have been developed and pre-tested and approximately one-half of the field data have been gathered. The field phase of the data should be completed by December 1959. (July '56 - '61)

ORGANIZATION:

Social Science Research Center, University of Puerto Rico

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Hollingshead, August B., Ph. D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Sociology, Yale University

Aguilar, Augusto Torres, M.D., Under Secretary of Health, Puerto Rico Department of Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

The data are now being gathered but no manuscripts have been completed. The data will be published eventually, probably by the Social Science Research Center, The University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Professor A. B. Hollingshead, Chairman, Department of Sociology, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

L-33 Psychosomatic disease in a physician population (3/5/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Two types of data are being examined. (1) In 1946 to 1950 each of 632 physicians received a complete medical examination including medical history, a psychiatric interview and three psychometric tests; an intelligence test, a Rorschach and a TAT. (2) At a mean of ten years later, a questionnaire asking about bodily and psychological health, including psychiatric illness, type of practice and socioeconomic data, was collected from exactly 90 percent of the initial group.

Purpose: The ability of the family history, psychiatric interview, basal state of health and psychometric tests to predict the occurrence of psychosomatic illness will be examined. The influence of type of medical practice, hours of practice, and family responsibility as determined by the questionnaire will also be examined as possible factors influencing the development of psychosomatic illness.

Population: The group numbers approximately 580 and consists of 90 percent of the four medical school classes who entered the University of Illinois College of Medicine in the years 1946 to 1950 inclusive.

Method of obtaining data: Medical records; questionnaire.

ORGANIZATIONS:

University of Illinois College of Medicine; Chicago (Ill.) Heart Association

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Ostfeld, Adrian M., M.D., Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine, University of Illinois College of Medicine

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are uncertain at present.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Adrian M. Ostfeld, Assistant Professor, Department of Preventive Medicine, University of Illinois College of Medicine, 840 S. Wood Street, Chicago 12, Ill.

L-34 Columbia-Washington Heights (New York City) Community Mental Health Project (12/23/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

- (1) Demographic data to survey and characterize the population being studied.
- (2) Prevalence of mental illness and emotional maladjustment known to the medical profession and the community's many organizations.
- (3) Identification of available mental health resources, and the degree to which known needs are being met or could be met.
- (4) A determination of the attitudes of the community towards mental health and illness, and identification of potential leaders for community mental health programs.

Purpose: To design an integrated program of community psychiatry based on the findings.

Population: An urban population of around 297,000 in the Washington Heights Health District, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. A study zone with about 120,000 population has been demarcated for intensive study.

Method of obtaining data: From records, from numerous sources, and from interviews.

Stage of progress: In the second year of data collection and research studies (Sept. '57 - cont.)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Dept. of Psychiatry, Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Faculty of Medicine, Columbia Univ.; School of Pub. Health and Administrative Med., Columbia University

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Kolb, Lawrence C., M.D., Prof. of Psychiatry, Dept. of Psychiatry, Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University
Trussell, Ray E., M.D., DeLamar Professor of Administrative Medicine, School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine, Columbia University
Bernard, Viola W., M.D., Assoc. Clinical Prof. of Psychiatry, College of Physicians and Surgeons

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

None reported

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Lawrence C. Kolb, New York State Psychiatric Institute, 722 West 168th St., New York 32, N.Y.

L-35 Patterns of first admissions to the Ohio State Public Mental Hospitals (12/23/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: To present the characteristics of patients admitted to mental hospitals in relation to the general population from which they come, as well as to the characteristics of their communities; also, to discuss the problems in interpretation of data based solely on existing records within the State system and to make suggestions regarding the kinds of data needed to explain more adequately the patterns of hospitalization within the State.

The following patterns of first admissions were studied: (a) patients with schizophrenic reactions; (b) patients with mental diseases of the senium; (c) patients with psychoses with alcoholism; and (d) foreign-born and native-born white.

Population: These studies considered the 26,645 first admissions to the Ohio State Public Mental Hospitals during the four and one-half year period, January 1, 1948 through June 30, 1952. Each admission was classified by age, sex, marital status, color, residence, place of birth, education, occupation, and mental diagnosis. The population data used as the base for rate computations were those published by the Bureau of the Census for the State of Ohio as of April 1, 1950.

Method of obtaining data: Existing records.

Stage of progress: Reports are being prepared for publication. (Oct. '56 - Feb. '59)

ORGANIZATION:

Biometrics Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Locke, Ben Z., Chief, Consultation Section, Biometrics Branch, NIMH, NIH
Kramer, Morton, Sc.D., Chief, Biometrics Branch, NIMH, NIH
Pasamanick, Benjamin, M.D., Director of Research, Columbus (Ohio) Psychiatric Institute and Hospital

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

It is planned that data concerning the four patterns (a, b, c, d) of first admissions will appear as follows:

- (a) "Social Aspects of Psychiatry," Regional Research Reports, Am. Psychiatric Assn., Jan. 1959.
- (b) Jour. of Gerontology, June 1959.
- (c) Jour. of Alcoholism, July 1959.
- (d) Pub. Health Reports, June 1959.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Ben Z. Locke, Chief, Consultation Section, Biometrics Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland

M - NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES

M-27 Study of Friedreich's ataxia (2/13/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: The family tree is being reconstructed beyond present living generations, and genetic implications are being collected. Many of the examined families include 3 generations. Studies for intermediary metabolites and for evidences of metabolic errors are being made.

Purposes: (1) Genetic factors; (2) deviant and mutant forms in supposedly unaffected members, with biochemical studies of afflicted members for evidence of metabolic errors.

Population: 2,500,000 or more. At this time study has been made of 60 families in Texas and Louisiana.

Method of obtaining data: Interview and examinations by examining teams, locally and by field trips. There are complete physical, neurological examinations, as well as certain laboratory tests including electrocardiogram, electromyogram, blood groups, blood and urine studies.

Stage of progress: The study is well underway, with preliminary indications of definite trends and evidences for diagnostic features regarding basic defects. ('57 - indef.)

ORGANIZATION:

University of Texas Medical Branch

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATORS:

McNutt, Wallace, Ph. D., Assoc. Professor of Anatomy
Klingman, Walter O., M.D., Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry
Harlan, William, M.D., Assistant Professor of Neurology
Tips, Robert L., M.D., Instructor, Pediatrics
Lynch, Henry, Fellow, Anatomy

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

There are no immediate publication plans.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. Walter O. Klingman, Professor of Neurology and Psychiatry, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas

M-28 Huntington's chorea in Michigan (5/8/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: All pertinent medical and genetic data on Michigan residents who have ever had Huntington's chorea (by 1956)

Purpose: (1) To determine frequency and distribution of the disease in Michigan (age, sex, institution, etc.); (2) to study certain social (occupation, education, marital status, etc.) and clinical (age of onset, progress of disease, clinical variations, etc.) manifestations; (3) to determine the relative biological fitness of persons afflicted with the disease; and (4) to estimate the maximum mutation rate of gene determining Huntington's chorea.

The study of the population genetics (i.e., frequency, natural selection, mutation) of Huntington's chorea was the primary goal of this study. Much additional information, however, demographic and clinical, was obtained.

Population: The lower peninsula of Michigan.

Method of obtaining data: Review of diagnosis lists of all State hospitals; field interviews with one or more relatives of each patient with Huntington's chorea, when possible; neurological examination of undiagnosed persons suspected of having Huntington's chorea.

Stage of progress: Completed. ('53 - June '56)

ORGANIZATION:

Department of Human Genetics, University of Michigan Medical School

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATORS:

Reed, T. Edward, Ph. D., Research Associate, Dept. of Human Genetics
Neel, James V., M.D., Ph. D., Chairman, Dept. of Human Genetics
Chandler, Joseph H., M.D., Private practice

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

American Journal of Human Genetics:

(a) Huntington's chorea in Michigan.

I. Demography and genetics. Vol. 10, page 201 (June) 1958.

(b) II. Selection and mutation (June) 1959. Neurology (perhaps).

(c) III. Clinical observations. 1959 or 1960.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. T. E. Reed, Res. Assoc., Dept. of Human Genetics, Univ. of Mich. Med. School, Ann Arbor, Michigan

M-29 Obstetrical factors in cerebral palsy
(3/11/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Initial data are of a casefinding nature and include family history, personal-social information, maturation history, neurological and orthopedic data. Obstetrical data and information on the newborn are included in subsequent material.

Purpose: The purpose of the first set of data is to identify and validate diagnosis on the patients, and to identify their maternity hospitals. The second set of data (maternal and newborn) provides the working material for the study, e.g., the factors that the principal investigators are interested in investigating.

Population: The population under study is composed of 1,000 children. They are under 13 years of age, were born in the New York Metropolitan area and have a diagnosis of cerebral palsy. These children are to be compared with a group of 1,000 controls.

Method of obtaining data: The cerebral palsy population is obtained from various clinics and diagnostic centers concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of neuromuscular disorders in children in the New York Metropolitan area. Records are the primary source of data, but where these are found to be inadequate, interviews and/or examinations are employed.

The control series is obtained by examining the Delivery Books in the maternity hospitals involved and securing the next live birth immediately succeeding patient. Records for mother and baby are then reviewed by obstetricians on the staff of the project, and coded on maternal and newborn code sheets (both patient and control).

Stage of progress: It is anticipated that the casefinding activities will be finished by the fall of 1959 since there are data on close to 800 patients to date. Collection, coding, and punching of maternal and newborn data, with analysis, is in progress and should occupy the remainder of the project time. (Jan. '58 - Dec. '59)

ORGANIZATION:

National Institutes of Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Eastman, Nicholson J., M.D., Chief, Department of Obstetrics, Johns Hopkins Hospital
Kohl, Schuyler G., M.D., Dr. P.H., Asst. Dean, State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center

Publication plans are indefinite.

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Schuyler G. Kohl, Assistant Dean, State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center, 450 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn 3, N.Y.

M-30 Multiple sclerosis in a small New England community (1/22/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Evaluation of all patients in Duxbury, Massachusetts, suspected of having multiple sclerosis.

The purpose is to determine frequency rates for this population because of the clinical impression of excess frequency in this population.

Population: The resident population of Duxbury (Mass.), estimated at 4,900 in 1958.

Method of obtaining data: Patient interviews, neurologic examinations, and review of physicians' records.

Stage of progress: Completed. (Aug. '56 - Oct. '58)

ORGANIZATION:

Epidemiology Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, National Institutes of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Deacon, Walter E., M.D., practicing physician, Duxbury, Mass.
Alexander, Leo, M.D., Neurologist, Boston, Mass.
Siedler, Howard D., M.D., Epidemiology Branch, NINDS, NIH
Kurland, Leonard T., M.D., Dr. P.H., Chief, Epidemiology Branch, NINDS, NIH

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Plans have not been determined.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Leonard T. Kurland, Chief, Epidemiology Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland

M-31 The prevalence and incidence of multiple sclerosis in Missoula County (Mont.) (1/22/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: Evaluation of all residents of Missoula County (Mont.) suspected of having multiple sclerosis, in order to determine frequency rates and test the hypothesis that that area may represent a region with excess frequency of this disease.

Population: The population of Missoula County, Montana, estimated to be 42,000.

Method of obtaining data: Patient interviews, neurologic examinations, and review of medical records.

Stage of progress: Completed. (June '55 - Feb. '58)

ORGANIZATION:

Epidemiology Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, National Institutes of Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Siedler, Howard D., M.D., Epidemiology Branch, NINDS, NIH
Nicholl, Willard, M.D., Internist, Missoula, Montana
Kurland, Leonard T., M.D., Dr. P.H., Chief, Epidemiology Branch, NINDS, NIH

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

The Journal-Lancet 78: 358-360 (August) 1958

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Leonard T. Kurland, Chief, Epidemiology Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, NIH, Bethesda 14, Md.

M-32 A study of hereditary predisposition in
Parkinsonism produced by phenothiazine
derivative drugs (1/27/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The purpose is to determine through study of the relatives of selected groups of patients whether there is any evidence of a hereditary susceptibility to parkinsonism produced by ataraxic drugs. The patients have been selected from the population of Spring Grove State Hospital where ataraxic drugs are used for therapeutic purposes. The propositi are individuals free of parkinsonism who develop symptoms of parkinsonism when receiving ataraxic drugs. The controls are individuals resistant to parkinsonism on high therapeutic levels of the same drugs.

Population: The population under observation consists of the relatives of the propositi and the controls. The relationships investigated are grandparents, parents, siblings, aunts and uncles.

Method of obtaining data: Careful search is made into the family history of the propositi and the controls for the occurrence of true parkinsonism. All available relatives are interviewed personally and some of them are given neurological examination. Information obtained is verified by review of medical records, death records and neurological examination.

Stage of progress: One-half completed. (June '58 - June '59)

ORGANIZATIONS:

National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, National Institutes of Health; Spring Grove (Md.) State Hospital

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Myrianthopoulos, Ntinou, Ph. D., Geneticist, Epidemiology Branch, NINDS, NIH
Kurland, A., M.D., Director, Department of Research, Spring Grove State Hospital
Kurland, Leonard T., M.D., Dr. P.H., Chief, Epidemiology Branch, NINDS, NIH

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are uncertain.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. N. Myrianthopoulos, Geneticist, Epidemiology Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, NIH, Bethesda 14, Md.

N - ORTHOPEDIC IMPAIRMENTS AND IMPAIRMENTS OF VISION, HEARING AND SPEECH

N-54 The frequency of glaucoma in a small urban community (1/22/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: An enumeration of all diagnosed cases of glaucoma in residents of Rochester, Minnesota, during the 10-year period 1945-1954, in order to determine frequency rates for this disease.

Population: Stable resident population of 30,000 by the 1950 Census. Almost all ophthalmologic problems were originally seen at the Mayo Clinic or were referred there by the several independent general practitioners practicing in Rochester.

Method of obtaining data: Data were obtained from indexed case records at the Mayo Clinic. Glaucoma cases were classified according to diagnostic groups.

Stage of progress: Completed. ('45 - '54)

ORGANIZATIONS:

National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, National Institutes of Health; Mayo Clinic

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Kurland, Leonard T., M.D., Dr. P.H., Chief, Epidemiology Branch, NINDS, NIH
Taub, Robert G., M.D., Clinical Assistant in Ophthalmology, Northwestern University

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Am. Jour. Ophthalmology 43: 539-544 (April) 1957

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Leonard T. Kurland, Chief, Epidemiology Branch, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda 14, Maryland

N-55 A survey of physically handicapped persons in Minnesota (12/19/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and primary purpose: To obtain, for the Minnesota State Legislature Interim Commission on Employment of Handicapped Persons, information on the physically handicapped population of Minnesota (such as number of physically handicapped persons in the State, their age, sex, disabilities, and employment status).

Two surveys were undertaken: a household survey, and a survey of hospitals and related institutions.

I. Sampling survey of households in Minnesota.

- A. Data collected.
 1. Number of physically handicapped persons living in surveyed households.
 2. Disabilities of these persons (14 broad disability categories used).
 3. Age of these persons.
 4. Services (such as medical, counseling, training, and job placement) received from public agencies.
 5. Employment status.
 6. Desire for employment.
 7. Employment history since becoming handicapped.

- B. Group surveyed: A random sample of households (urban and rural, including farm) in Minnesota (2,440 households).

C. Method employed: Personal interview.

II. Survey of hospitals and related institutions.

- A. Data collected:
 1. Total number of bed patients expected to be impaired in their normal activities for the next 90 days following the survey.
 2. Disabilities of these persons (14 broad disability categories used).
 3. Age of these persons (under 14, 14 to 64, 65 and over).
- B. Population surveyed: Bed patients of all licensed hospitals (general and specialized), Federal hospitals, public and private specialized institutions and schools, nursing homes, and boarding-care homes in Minnesota.
- C. Method employed: Mailed questionnaire.

Stage of progress: Both surveys have been completed. A bulletin reporting survey findings has been published. (June - Sept. '58)

ORGANIZATION: Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: England, George W., Ph. D., Research Associate (Industrial Relations Center) and Associate Professor of Psychology, Univ. of Minnesota
Lofquist, Lloyd H., Ph. D., Assoc. Professor of Psychology, Univ. of Minnesota

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota: Minnesota studies in vocational rehabilitation.
VI. A survey of the physically handicapped in Minnesota. Industrial Relations Center Bulletin 26 (Dec.) 1958

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Rene V. Davis, Research Associate, Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

N-56 A long-term nationwide study of hearing problems in children (3/5/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Past medical histories, interim medical histories, otolaryngological examinations, and individual air-conduction hearing thresholds are being obtained on children in Pittsburgh (Pa.)

Purpose: The study is being conducted to evaluate methods for the testing of hearing in children in order to decide which are more efficient and economical in terms of time and manpower; to evaluate and define medical signs and symptoms which may indicate danger of hearing impairment; and to measure the psychological, social and other effects of such impairment. A significant outcome of the study will be the development of the methods, techniques and other tools for the Subcommittee's national studies.

Population: The study is being conducted on approximately 5,000 children, both school-aged and preschool (aged 3 to 15 years). School-aged children are those attending four of Pittsburgh's elementary schools. Preschool children are those with older siblings already in schools or those who will eventually attend the four schools in the study. The children are fairly representative of Pittsburgh's public school children.

Method of obtaining data: Histories are obtained from parents once a year. Hearing level determinations are made by trained technicians in sound-treated audiometric test rooms with specially constructed audiometers which meet all specifications of the American Standards Association. The performance of audiometers is monitored by regular calibration in the Acoustics Laboratory of the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health.

Otolaryngological examinations are carried out by trained otologists. Each child receives at least one hearing-level determination and one physical examination each year; special categories of children with matching samples receive three additional hearing-level determinations and physical examinations.

Stage of progress: The study in Pittsburgh (Pa.) is being done cooperatively among the Subcommittee on Hearing in Children and the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health. This study is a pilot project for other studies by the Subcommittee. The first year of actual examination of the children is being completed, and it is planned to continue, collecting data longitudinally for two more years. (July '57 - '62)

ORGANIZATION:

Subcommittee on Hearing in Children of the Committee on Conservation of Hearing, American Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology 1/

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Jordan, Raymond E., M.D., Clinical Professor of Otolaryngology, Univ. of Pittsburgh School of Medicine
 Bordley, John E., M.D., Professor of Otolaryngology, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
 Goodhill, Victor, M.D., Professor of Surgery (Otolaryngology), Univ. of Southern California
 McHugh, Hollie E., M.D., Assoc. Prof. of Otolaryngology, McGill University
 Silverman, S. Richard, Ph. D., Dir., Central Institute for the Deaf and Prof. of Audiology, Washington University

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are not completed, but it is estimated that the first of a series of papers will be prepared in the latter part of 1959.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Eldon L. Eagles, Research Associate, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

1/ Eldon L. Eagles, M.D., Dr. P.H., is Director of the Subcommittee studies.

N-57 An investigation of the hearing-damage risk of Air Force flight-line personnel (12/27/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: Pure tone air-conduction and bone-conduction audiometric threshold data have been accumulated from Air Force personnel having various types of job specialties. Comprehensive history information has also been gathered. To those individuals who have had significant hearing impairment, otological examinations have been administered. Data to be collected include pure tone audiometric thresholds (Rudmose audiometry) on a group of non-noise-exposed Air Force personnel. These threshold data, when divided into various age groups, should provide reference thresholds at the time that hearing levels of noise-exposed individuals are examined.

Population: Bergstrom Air Force personnel, Austin, Texas.

Method of obtaining data: By pure tone audiometry, by interview, and by otologic examination.

Stage of progress: The day-to-day stability of the audiometry threshold in noise-exposed and non-noise-exposed Air Force personnel has been analyzed; the preparation of a report is in progress. Audiometric testing of non-noise-exposed personnel is being planned. (Oct. '55 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION:

Office of Govt.-Sponsored Research, Univ. of Texas

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Kopra, Lennart L., Ph. D., Associate Professor of Speech, University of Texas

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Jour. Acoustical Soc. Am. 29: 1277 (1957).
The following report has been submitted to the School of Aviation Medicine, USAF, Randolph Air Force Base, Texas, for publication: Relative hearing levels and types of hearing loss among four select groups of Air Force personnel. Other project reports are being prepared.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Lennart L. Kopra, Associate Professor of Speech, Dept. of Speech, Univ. of Texas, Austin 12, Texas.

The following project with its major emphasis falling in the subject matter of another section also contains data on orthopedic impairments; M-29.

O - INJURIES

O-52 The nature of accidents to Washington farm people (12/16/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

1. Accident rates such as accidents per hundred farms, per thousand people, and per million manhours of work.
 2. Description of accidents as to time, place of occurrence, type and costs.
 3. Analysis of factors such as size of farm, type of farm and mechanization.
- Population: The farm population of Washington. Method of obtaining data: Interviews conducted voluntarily through the Washington State Grange. Stage of progress: The project is just beginning its first four-month report. (Sept. '58 - Sept. '59)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Washington State Grange; State College of Washington

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Stone, Carol Larson, Asst. Rural Sociologist, State College of Washington
Roy, Prodipto, Ph. D., Asst. Rural Sociologist, State College of Washington

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural Extension Service and Washington State Grange during 1959 and later.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

J. F. Ellefsen, Chairman, Department of Rural Sociology, Washington State College, Pullman, Wash.

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

1. Incidence of accidents to farm people.
2. Data on the farm: characteristics of the family and the home to yield information on the environmental factors associated with incidence of farm accidents.
3. Data on accident history: physical factors (vision, morbidity, body type, reaction time); psychological factors (perception, personality inventory); sociological factors (level of living, attitude to health and safety, family and job stability, school records, etc. These data should yield information on the human factor associated with the "accident-prone" persons.

Purposes:

- I. To determine the incidence of accidents on farms and in farm homes in Missouri.
- II. To isolate and measure accurately by empirical means the effect of certain characteristics of the farm and farm home on the incidence of accidents.
- III. To isolate measurable human factors that tend to make a person relatively "accident-prone."

Population:

1. For purpose I and II: A random sample of more than 3,000 farms representing the universe of all farms in the State of Missouri.
2. For purpose III: A group of 100 matched pairs representing the "accident-prone" cases and the "accident-free" cases in the sample. These cases are to be matched with respect to age, sex and sibling position; size, type and mechanization of farms, and other environmental factors.

Method of obtaining data:

For purpose I and II: (1) Initial interviews are to be conducted for all the farms in the sample. (2) These farms will be placed under observation and the farmers will keep monthly records to report the incidence of accidents over a period of twelve consecutive months. Reporting units will be organized over the State for the purpose of data collection. The Vocational Agriculture Teachers and their students will assist in the phase.

For purpose III: Standard measuring, testing devices, and interviews will be conducted for the matched-pair group by professional people.

Stage of progress: Schedule construction, drawing of sample, instruction of cooperators and other general study plans. (Sept. '58 - Aug. '61)

ORGANIZATION:

Rural Sociology Department, University of Missouri

PRINCIPAL

McNamara, Robert L., Ph. D., Professor of Rural

Sociology, University of Missouri

INVESTIGATOR:

Publication plans include a printed bulletin of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, about 1962.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

Dr. Robert L. McNamara, Professor of Rural Sociology,
231 Mumford Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia,
Missouri

0-54 Frequency of hand injuries and their characteristics (4/16/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: To determine the frequency, type, anatomical location, and severity of hand injuries, data were collected among employees (1,500 cases). The data, by age, sex and department, included the cause of the injuries; their treatment; dispensary visits needed for their care; personal factors; repeaters.

Population: Employees of a steel mill.

Method of obtaining data: From records already existing.

Stage of progress: Completed. (Jan. '56 - unknown)

ORGANIZATION:

None reported

PRINCIPAL

Tauber, Joseph B., M.D., Dr. P.H., Works Physician, Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation

INVESTIGATOR:

PUBLICATION

In the May 1959 issue of the "Journal of Occupational Medicine"

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER

Dr. Joseph B. Tauber, Works Physician, c/o Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, Aliquippa, Pa.

INFORMATION:

ABSTRACT:

This is a study of accidental injuries resulting in time lost from duty.

Types of data: Selected characteristics of the injured person, the amount of time lost from duty, description of the accident and of the injury.

Purposes: To establish the amount and proportion of total time lost from duty because of accidental injuries; and to provide a basis for establishing specific preventive measures directed toward reducing the number of accidental injuries in the study group.

Population: PHS commissioned officers and civil service employees in the Washington (D.C.) area. Total is (about) 9,000.

Method of obtaining data: By interview through administrative channels of each Bureau of the Public Health Service, with some delegations to clinics to act as reporting officer. PHS Form 2916-2 is completed in personal interview or by phone, then sent to Accident Prevention Program, for checking, tabulations and analysis.

Stage of progress: Over 500 injury reports have been collected and reviewed. Preliminary tabulations for two months have been made. (Oct. '58 - Sept. '59)

ORGANIZATION:

Accident Prevention Program, Division of Special Health Services, Bureau of State Services, Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Hayman, Charles R., M.D., Div. of Special Health Services Representative, Region 9, PHS
Gitlin, Joseph, Health Program Advisor, Accident Prevention Program

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are not yet determined.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Joseph Gitlin, Health Program Advisor, Accident Prevention Program, Division of Special Health Services, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

0-55 Study of accidental injuries (12/10/58)

0-56 Nonfatal accidents among youngsters (2/27/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Annual claim rates due to accidental injury by cause, at specified ages under 20 years, separately for males and females. The accidents were distinguished further according to cases with or without hospital stay. Data included average length of hospital stay by cause of injury. The study was limited to cases involving surgery, whether hospitalized or not, and cases receiving treatment at hospital, whether as inpatients or outpatients.

Population: Approximately 35,000 dependent children under 20 years of age of office and field personnel of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the United States, excluding the Pacific Coast states.

Method of obtaining data: Data were obtained from claim records of personnel covered under the Group Insurance program of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The study relates to claims on which first benefit payments were made during the three-year period from August 1953 through July 1956.

Stage of progress: Completed. (Jan. '55 - Oct. '57)

ORGANIZATION:

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Staff of the Statistical Bureau, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

"Nonfatal Accidents Among Youngsters," Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 38: 5-8 (Oct.) 1957

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Mortimer Spiegelman, Associate Statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Ave., New York 10, N.Y.

0-57 Accidental home poisonings (5/1/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Accidental home poisonings. Population: All accidental home poisoning cases treated at, or coming to, a group of Ottawa Hospitals, or treated by pediatricians in the area.

Method of obtaining data: Notified of cases by hospital. Followup interview was at the patient's home.

Stage of progress: Completed and published. (spring '57 - Feb. '58)

ORGANIZATION:

Epidemiology Division, Department of National Health and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Kubryk, D., M.D., D.P.H., Epidemiology Division
McKenzie, A. C., Epidemiology Division

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Canadian Journal of Public Health 49: 420-424 (Oct.) 1958

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. D. Kubryk, Medical Consultant, Epidemiology Division, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

0-58 An analysis of reported rat bites in Philadelphia (Pa.) 1952-1958 (5/8/59)

ABSTRACT:

Purpose: The purpose of the study is to determine the seriousness of the problem of rat bites in Philadelphia (Pa.); whether the problem is increasing or decreasing; its distribution by geographical area, by type of area, and by quality of housing; and to guide the City Health Department in planning any attack on the problem.

Types of data: Records on all reported instances of rat bites suffered by humans in Philadelphia (Pa.), including name, age, race, and sex of victim; part of body bitten; date bite occurred; address; Health District and census tract; and type and condition of block or area where bite occurred.

Population: The study covers the entire population of the city of Philadelphia (Pa.), with separate analyses for each group as listed above.

Method of obtaining data: Records exist for the period from January 1, 1952 to date. Current reports are being received and investigated. These reports are received from hospitals, clinics, and private physicians, and from the Nursing Division and other Divisions of this City Health Department.

Stage of Progress: Preliminary tabulations have been made for all categories. Currently, the reports that are incomplete are being rechecked to obtain as much data as possible. Analysis of all available data is expected shortly; also the completion of a manuscript. (Oct. '58 - early fall '59)

ORGANIZATION:

Division of Environmental Health, Philadelphia (Pa.)
Department of Public Health

PRINCIPAL

Good, Newell E., Ph. D., Public Health Entomologist,
Philadelphia (Pa.) Dept. of Public Health

PUBLICATION

No decision has been made regarding publication.

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER

Dr. Newell E. Good, Public Health Entomologist,
Philadelphia Department of Public Health,
630 City Hall Annex, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

INFORMATION:

0-59 An accident prevention study (3/12/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: The base line study beginning July 1, 1958, consisted of three parts: (1) a determination of the incidence of home accident deaths through a study of mortality statistics; (2) the determination of incidence of home accidental injuries requiring inpatient or outpatient hospital care; and (3) the determination of the incidence of home accidental injuries requiring a visit to a doctor's office.

Population: The study is being conducted in five counties and one small city in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia.

Method of obtaining data: An Accidental Injury Report form (PHS-2916) is being used. The forms are filled out in the doctor's office and are collected by the principal investigator.

Stage of progress: Statistics have been collected for 9 months. Plans are being made to initiate the intensive community organizational and educational phase of the program on July 1, 1959. (July '58 - June '61)

ORGANIZATION:

Virginia State Department of Health

PRINCIPAL

Polk, Lewis G., Public Health Representative,
Harrisonburg (Va.) Health Department

INVESTIGATOR:

No plans have been made for publications of report.

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER

J. Robert Anderson, Director, Bureau of Health Education, State Health Department, Richmond, Virginia

INFORMATION:

0-60 Animal exposure survey (12/12/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

- (1) Species of animal--whether stray, pet or wild.
 - (2) Activity of person at time of exposure (bite or scratch).
 - (3) Age and sex of exposed person.
- Population: State of Nebraska.
Method of obtaining data: From records accompanying animal heads to laboratory for rabies examination. If record is incomplete; personal contact will be necessary.
Stage of progress: Planning stage. (Jan. - Dec. '59)

ORGANIZATION:

Nebraska State Department of Health

PRINCIPAL

Olsen, Carl D., D.V.M., Public Health Veterinarian and Epidemiologist, State Department of Health

PUBLICATION

None

PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:
Dr. Carl D. Olsen, Public Health Veterinarian, State Department of Health, Room 1006, State Capital, Lincoln 9, Nebraska

0-61 Radium and mesothorium poisoning, including study of some individuals related to the exposed persons (3/2/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: Human radium exposure records are being reexamined for study and correlation of such items as incidence of bone changes and tumors, amount of internally deposited radioactivity, shortening of life span, fertility, kidney damage, susceptibility to other diseases. Genealogical study is included.

Population: All cases of chronic irradiation in human beings by certain internally deposited alpha-emitters (e.g., Ra, ²³²Th, ²³⁸Th, ²³⁴Th, ²³⁰Th); also relatives of the persons exposed.

Method of obtaining data: Interview, examination, hospital and legal records, literature references, etc.

Stage of progress: In progress. (Sept. '50 - cont.)

ORGANIZATION:

Radioactivity Center, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

PRINCIPAL

Evans, Robley D., Ph. D., Professor of Physics, Radioactivity Center, Mass. Inst. of Technology

INVESTIGATOR:

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

Aub, Joseph C.; Evans, Robley D.; Hempelmann, Louis H.; and Martland, Harrison S.: The late effects of internally-deposited radioactive materials in man. *Medicine* 31: 221 (Sept.) 1952
Annual progress reports are submitted to the Division of Biology and Medicine, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington 25, D.C.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. Robley D. Evans, Professor of Physics, Radioactivity Center, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts

P - NUTRITIONAL DISEASES

P-20 The nutritional status of aging people in three areas of Canada (5/1/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: To assess some aspects of the nutritional status of 486 aging people in three areas of Canada, the following determinations were made:

1. Biochemical:

- a. Urinary--thiamine, niacin, riboflavin; on entire groups.
- b. Serum--vit. A, carotene, vit. C, total protein; on 93 members of the G-groups.
- c. Whole Blood--haemoglobin; on 93 members.

2. Dietary: Detailed 4-day food records.
Population: There was a random sampling of aging persons in one large center in each of two provinces of Canada: Manitoba and Ontario. Other Provinces will be included to complete a nationwide picture.

The groups ranged in age from 59 years to 97 years of age and were nearly equally distributed as to sex.
Method of obtaining data: The biochemical data were obtained from finger-prick blood samples and urine specimens; dietary data by daily interview.

Stage of progress: The project was initiated November 1956. The termination date is 1961, possibly.

ORGANIZATION:

Nutrition Division, Department of National Health and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Pett, L. Bradley, M.D., Ph. D., Chief, Nutrition Division

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are indefinite.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. L. B. Pett, Chief, Nutrition Division, Laboratory of Hygiene, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Canada

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: As the purpose of this study was to determine the nutritional adequacy of the diet of young Indian children, it was necessary to obtain data concerning their physical condition, their diets and some information regarding their background.

Population: Seventy-five Indian children, of varying degrees of Indian blood, up to and including six and one-half years of age, were used in this study. They came from three different Indian Health Clinics in the Oklahoma Area.

Method of obtaining data: Data were obtained by personal interviews, at the clinics, of the adult (or adults) accompanying the child. A questionnaire was used to determine some personal facts concerning the child: the child's past history (his size at birth, type of feeding, what illnesses he had had); his present food intake and food habits; the child's physical condition as evaluated by the pediatrician. If a child was suspected of being anemic, the pediatrician had blood drawn and a test of the hemoglobin level made. Three visits were made by the principal investigators to each clinic.

Stage of progress: Completed. (April - Aug. '58)

ORGANIZATIONS:

School of Home Economics, Univ. of Oklahoma; Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare; Oklahoma Division of Indian Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Witter, Elizabeth, Dietetic Intern, U.S. Public Health Service Hospital, Staten Island, N.Y.
Vanderhook, R., M.D., Acting Area Medical Director, Oklahoma City, Pub. Health Serv.
Lythcott, G., M.D., Pediatrician, Pub. Health Serv., Oklahoma City

Burton, Helen B., Ph. D., Professor, Univ. of Okla.

There are no publication plans at present.

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Helen B. Burton, Professor Emeritus, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

P-22 The nutritional status of 591 Canadian Eskimos (Eastern Arctic) (5/1/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: To collect facts about cholesterol levels, ascorbic acid status, etc., the following determinations were made:
 Biochemical: (1) Urinary - riboflavin, niacin, thiamine; done on 149 of the group.
 (2) Serum - cholesterol, vitamin A, carotene, vitamin C, total lipids; done on 442 other members of the group.
 Total protein, alb./glob. ratio; done on 202 of Group (2).
 Population: This group comprises most of the Eskimos at each of many widely scattered settlements along Hudson's Strait and northern islands of Canada's Eastern Arctic.
 Method of obtaining data: Biochemical data by finger-prick; urine specimens; some physical measurements; a few dietary interviews.
 Stage of progress: Samples have been analyzed; data are to be written up in 1959. (Jan. '57 - '59)

ORGANIZATION:

Nutrition Division, Department of National Health and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Pett, L. Bradley, M.D., Ph. D., Chief, Nutrition Division

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are not definite; early report, Federation Proceedings, March 1958, Abstract No. 1913.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. L. B. Pett, Chief, Nutrition Division, Laboratory of Hygiene, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

P-23 Determination of nutritional status of 709 persons resident in two counties of New Brunswick (Canada) (5/1/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: To study nutritional status, the following estimations were made:

1. Biochemical:
 - a. Urinary--thiamine, niacin, riboflavin.
 - b. Serum--vit. A, carotene, vit. C, total protein.
 - c. Whole Blood--haemoglobin.
2. Physical: Height, weight, skinfold, clinical examination.
3. Dietary: Detailed 4-day food records.

Population: The two groups surveyed were selected from two areas known to have lower economic standards than normal and a fairly high infant mortality rate. Starting in these two areas a statistical sampling was used until numbers were sufficient.

Method of obtaining data: Biochemical data were obtained by finger-prick and urine specimens; medical examination by the usual survey means; and dietary data by daily interviews.

Stage of progress: Field work was completed in 1958 and a report was made to the Province the same year. (Sept. '56 - '59)

ORGANIZATION:

Nutrition Division, Department of National Health and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Pett, L. Bradley, M.D., Ph. D., Chief, Nutrition Division

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are indefinite.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Florence Swan, Senior Nutritionist, Department of Health and Social Welfare, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada

P-24 The nutritional status of 600 Hungarian refugees in Canada on entry and later (5/1/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: To assess some aspects of nutritional status, the following de-terminations were made:

1. Biochemical:
 - a. Urinary--thiamine, niacin, riboflavin.
 - b. Serum--vit. A. carotene, vit. C. total protein, cholesterol.
2. Physical: height, weight, skinfold.
3. Dietary: Limited dietary information collected individually and by groups.

Population: Hungarian refugees newly arrived in Canada. Two groups were surveyed on shipboard before disembarkation and two groups were surveyed in established refugee camps. Survey of one group was repeated after they had been in Canada 2 years.

Method of obtaining data: The biochemical data were obtained from finger-prick blood samples and urine specimens. The physical data were obtained by physical examination; dietary data by interview. Stage of progress: Report is in the process of being written. (July '57 - June '58)

ORGANIZATION:

Nutrition Division, Department of National Health and Welfare

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Pett, L. Bradley, M.D., Ph. D., Chief, Nutrition Division, Department of National Health and Welfare

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

General report (no statistics quoted)--Balla, B. L.: One man's meat. Jour. Canadian Dietetic Assn., vol. 20, Sept. 1958

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. L. B. Pett, Chief, Nutrition Division, Laboratory of Hygiene, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

Y - MORE THAN ONE DISEASE CATEGORY WITH NO MAJOR EMPHASIS

Y-11 The ecology of Providence (R.I.): basic social and demographic data (12/10/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Census tract data on housing and population, and data on venereal disease, tuberculosis, fertility, mortality, arrests, mental illness and crime.

Purpose: To ascertain the relationship between the distribution in space of disease and other social phenomena on one hand and demographic and housing phenomena on the other.

Population: The base population is that of Providence (R.I.), 1950 and 1956. All deaths, births, admissions to mental hospital, arrests and occurrences of venereal disease and tuberculosis for this population are being analyzed.

Method of obtaining data: Census tract data on population and housing from census volumes. Data on disease, arrests, fertility and mortality are from records of various agencies.

Stage of progress: Basic data have been collected and tabulated. Analysis is in process. (Jan. '58 - Jan. '59)

ORGANIZATION:

Department of Sociology, Brown University

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Goldstein, Sidney, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Sociology, Brown University
Mayer, Kurt B., Ph. D., Professor of Sociology, Brown University

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are indefinite. Basic data have been published as: The Ecology of Providence: Basic Social and Demographic Data. Department of Sociology, Brown Univ., Providence, R.I.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Sidney Goldstein, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Brown University, Providence 12, Rhode Island

Y-12 Industrial chest survey (4/13/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: The data include chest 70 mm photofluorograms taken at six months intervals, age, occupation, and tobacco usage information.

Purposes:

- (1) To determine the incidence of bronchogenic carcinoma in a pre-symptomatic stage in the group of employees.
- (2) To determine the incidence of heart disease.
- (3) To determine the occurrence of other intrathoracic pathology.
- (4) To determine the relationship between the development of bronchogenic carcinoma and heart disease and selected characteristics of the study population.
- (5) To determine the effectiveness of using the 70 mm photofluorograms to identify heart disease on a survey basis.

Population: A group of male industrial workers forty years of age and over.

Method of obtaining data: By examination and interview.

Stage of progress: Data analysis and preparation of the report are underway. (Mar. '56 - Nov. '58)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Buffalo and Erie County (N.Y.) Tuberculosis Association; Erie County Chapter, American Cancer Society; Chronic Disease Research Institute

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Winkelstein, Warren Jr., M.D., Chief, Department of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Research Institute
Lilienfeld, Abraham M., M.D., Director and Professor, Div. Chronic Diseases, Johns Hopkins University, School of Hygiene and Pub. Health
Schuck, Miller E., M.D., Chest Physician, Erie County Health Dept.
Ames, Wendell R., M.D., Director, Monroe County (N.Y.) Health Dept.

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

A final report is presently being prepared for this study, and will be submitted for publication. The journal has not yet been decided upon.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Warren Winkelstein, Jr., Chief, Department of Epidemiology, Chronic Disease Research Institute, 2211 Main Street, Buffalo 14, N.Y.

Y-13 A survey of systemic fungus infections in Mississippi (3/16/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: A pilot survey of general hospital patients is being made to determine the incidence of immunologic evidence of systemic fungus infection. This will include skin testing data; complement fixing antibody data; correlation with x-ray findings; correlation as to age, sex, race, occupation, and geographic location.

Population: All ages of general hospital patients admitted to the medical, surgical, obstetrical, and pediatric services.

Method of obtaining data: (1) Skin tests for histoplasmosis, blastomycosis, coccidioidomycosis, and tuberculosis; (2) complement fixation titers for the above diseases, tuberculosis excluded.

Stage of progress: All skin testing, x-ray correlation, and compilation of socioeconomic data have been completed. Complement fixation titers are to be run in the coming months. (June '58 - Sept. '59)

University of Mississippi; Jackson (Miss.) Veterans Hospital

ORGANIZATIONS:

University of Mississippi; Jackson (Miss.) Veterans Hospital

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Allison, Fred, Jr., M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine, Univ. of Miss. School of Medicine

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Material is being prepared for publication.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Fred Allison, Jr., Associate Professor of Medicine, University Hospital, Jackson, Miss.

Y-14 Physicians' Sample Reporting System, Allegheny County (Pa.) (2/2/59)

ABSTRACT:

Purpose: To develop a method for the systematic collection of information from practicing physicians on the occurrence of selected chronic diseases. The design of the study is for evaluation of the method, not the collection of specific information.

Types of data: The numbers of physician consultations for 5 selected chronic diseases for a 1-week sampling period, repeated 4 times a year, using a different stratified random sample of all physicians in the County each sampling period.

Each reported consultation will also have data on the age, sex, residence, location of visit, and classification of new or old diagnosis.

Population: The population of Allegheny County (Pa.) "at risk" of receiving medical care for 5 selected chronic diseases during the period of sampling.

Method of obtaining data: A booklet containing separate sheets for recording cases of the selected diagnoses sent to the sampled physicians.

Stage of progress: The first sampling period is February 1-7, 1959. (Sept. '58 - Sept. '59)

ORGANIZATION:

Committee on Chronic Disease and Geriatrics, Allegheny County (Pa.) Medical Society

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Cobb, Sidney, M.D., Associate Professor of Epidemiology, Graduate School of Public Health, Univ. of Pittsburgh
Bond, James O., M.D., Fellow, Dept. of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Graduate School of Pub. Health, Univ. of Pittsburgh

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

There are no publication plans as yet. A brief explanatory note appeared in the Bulletin of the Allegheny County (Pa.) Medical Society, January 17, 1959. Reprints are available.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Sidney Cobb or Dr. James O. Bond, Department of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Z - OTHER DISEASES

Z-93 Arctic enteric disease studies (3/31/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: History of diarrhea during previous 12 months; examination of stool specimens for bacterial pathogens.

Purpose: To get some idea of the frequency of diarrheal disease, agents responsible, and modes of transmission in an arctic environment.

Population: Eskimo population of Wainwright, Bethel, Napaskiak, and Kwethluk, Alaska.

Method of obtaining data: Interview with one or more household members in their homes in Wainwright, Napaskiak, and Kwethluk; interview with family member at the Outpatient Clinic in Bethel. Laboratory examination of fecal specimens was made.

Stage of progress: This particular study has been completed and reported. (Sept. '54 - July '55)

Department of Epidemiology, Harvard School of Public Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Gordon, John E., M.D., Ph. D., Professor Emeritus, Harvard School of Public Health
Babbott, Frank L., Jr., M.D., Asst. Professor, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Pub. Health Rep. 74: 49-54 (Jan.) 1959

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Frank L. Babbott, Jr., Assistant Professor of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology, School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 4, Pa.

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Data are being gathered on mortality rates, morbidity, disabling morbidity, average duration of illness, and estimates of the total economic costs in the United States of America attributable to peptic ulcer and ulcerative colitis.

Population: No primary surveys have been conducted. However, disabling morbidity data on ulcer obtained in the Research Council for Economic Security Study covering 200,000 man-years, will be presented for the first time. (See A-36 in Clearinghouse Listing Number 1.)

Method of obtaining data: From existing records.
Stage of progress: Completed. (July '55 - Dec. '58)

ORGANIZATION:

RAND Corporation

PRINCIPAL

Blumenthal, Irwin S., Ph. D., RAND Corporation

INVESTIGATOR:

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

The project is summarized in RAND Report R-336-RC entitled "Research and the Ulcer Problem."

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. Irwin S. Blumenthal, Research Scientist, RAND Corporation, 1710 Main St., Santa Monica, Calif.

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Reports of illness during a 12-month period prior to December 15, 1958, and at any time prior to that date due to (1) peptic ulcer and (2) ulcerative colitis were collected from the group studied. Also included were data on the sex, current age, age-at-onset, and the occupational category of the respondents.

Purpose: The purpose of the investigation was to compare the incidence of peptic ulcer in the subject group with other groups in the nation at large, and to provide one sample of information on the incidence of ulcerative colitis which is essentially unknown at present.

This internal survey is related to, but is not a part of, the RAND-sponsored research project aimed at general factfinding in the area of ulcerative disorders. (See Z-94)

Population: Approximately 700 employees of the RAND Corporation, a non-profit research and consulting firm of Santa Monica, California, comprised the population surveyed.

Method of obtaining data: Data were obtained from questionnaires returned by each individual employee.

Stage of progress: Data have been collected, processed and evaluated. An internal report summarizing the results has been written and is in the process of internal publication. (Dec. '58 - Apr. '59)

ORGANIZATION:

RAND Corporation

PRINCIPAL

Blumenthal, Irwin S., Ph. D., Research Engineer,

INVESTIGATOR:

RAND Corporation

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are not established as yet; however an internal report will be available externally upon request.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. Irwin S. Blumenthal, Research Engineer, RAND Corporation, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, Calif.

Z-96 Histoplasmosis and histoplasmin sensitivity
in Minnesota (12/19/58)

ABSTRACT:

- Types of data and purpose:
1. To collect cases of proven histoplasmosis to establish incidence.
 2. To determine the incidence of positive reactors to histoplasmin in various areas of the State so that the geographical pattern of sensitivity may be established.
 3. To study in depth a group of families in an area of high incidence of reactors, investigating:
 - a. Family incidence.
 - b. Serologic results in relation to reactor status.
 - c. Relation of animal incidence to human incidence.
 - d. Appraisal of environmental factors to reactor status. (This includes studies of climatology and soil characteristics.)
 - e. To attempt isolation of the fungus from areas that appear to be epidemiologically promising.

Population: A group of families living in an area (Mound, Minnesota) where the reactor rate chosen on the basis of the presence of a known reactor in the family is relatively high for this State. There is a matched control group of families. The total number of families involved is approximately 170; total persons are about 700.

Method of obtaining data: Interviews using a precoded questionnaire; histoplasmin skin tests; complement fixation tests; correlation of data with x-ray films where these are available.

Stage of progress: Item 1 above is continuing. Item 2 is continuing but is complete for 15 county areas. Item 3 is in progress; interviews are about 70 percent complete. (Oct. '58 - Oct. '59)

ORGANIZATIONS: Minnesota Department of Health; School of Public Health, University of Minnesota

PRINCIPAL
INVESTIGATORS:

Kleinman, Herman, M.D., Chief, Section of Chronic Diseases, State Dept. of Health
Bearman, Jacob, Ph. D., Professor of Biostatistics, University of Minnesota School of Public Health
Nelson, C. B., M.D., Chief, Section of Acute Diseases, State Dept. of Health

PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:

Some preliminary data are referred to in: Furcolow, Michael L.: Recent studies on the epidemiology of histoplasmosis. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences 72: 127-164 (April 10), 1958.
There are no other definite publication plans yet.

FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:

Dr. Herman Kleinman, Chief, Section of Chronic Diseases, Minnesota Department of Health, University Campus, Minneapolis 14, Minn.

Z-97 Relationship between maternal morbidity during pregnancy, pregnancy outcome and morbidity in early childhood (2/9/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: The conditions for which women receive medical care prior to conception and during pregnancy will be related to the occurrence of fetal mortality, prematurity, congenital anomalies and other morbid conditions in the newborn that appear in the first two years after birth.

More specifically the study will inquire into such issues as: (1) the probability of fetal loss at various stages of pregnancy starting with the earliest weeks of pregnancy; (2) the association between (a) illness in the mother 2-3 months prior to pregnancy as well as viral infections, antepartum hemorrhage, toxemia and other conditions during pregnancy and (b) fetal loss, prematurity and morbidity patterns among children; (3) the importance of changes in mother's weight and blood pressure during pregnancy; (4) the significance of previous pregnancy history including the interval between successive pregnancies and prior fetal loss.

These relationships are being investigated on the basis of diagnostic information recorded by physicians in H.I.P., and results of prenatal examinations; past pregnancy histories; and demographic data on the vital records in the health department.

Population: The study population consists of women enrolled in H.I.P. who become pregnant between March 1, 1958 and February 29, 1960, and their children observed during their first two years of life. There will be an estimated 15,000 pregnancies under the care of H.I.P. obstetricians.

Method of obtaining data: The following two sets of records completed in the normal operation of H.I.P. will provide the basic morbidity data: (1) report forms filled out by H.I.P. doctors, which identify services rendered to specific H.I.P. members, by type and place of service and diagnosis; and (2) medical charts of obstetricians and pediatricians available in the medical group centers of H.I.P. Live birth, fetal death and death certificates on file in the New York City Health Department are the third source of data to be used. Punched cards prepared in the normal operations of the Health Department will be obtained for deliveries in the H.I.P. study population.

Stage of progress: Reports of physician services are being reviewed and medical charts are being abstracted. (May '58 - unknown)

ORGANIZATION: Division of Research and Statistics, Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS: Densen, Paul M., D. Sc., Director, Div. of Research and Statistics
Shapiro, Sam, Asst. Director, Div. of Research and Statistics

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.: There are no publication plans at present.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION: Sam Shapiro, Assistant Director, Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York, 625 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.

Z-93 Pilonidal disease among Air Force personnel
(1/13/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: A study of pilonidal disease among Air Force personnel to determine the noneffectiveness caused by the disease. The study covered cases treated surgically and those observed or treated conservatively. Emphasis was placed on duration of illness and postoperative days lost.
Population: Data were based on a random 10 percent sample of Air Force personnel.
Method of obtaining data: Military medical records required for the care of the patient were the source of these data.
Stage of progress: Completed. (unknown - July '58)

ORGANIZATION:

Biometrics Division, Office of Surgeon General, Headquarters, U.S. Air Force

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Murray, Betty L., Statistician, Biometrics Division

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

A report of the study was issued as intra-office monograph, "Biometrics Report No. 48," dated July 1958.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. H. M. C. Luyckx, Chief, Biometrics Division, Office of Surgeon General, Hq USAF, Washington 25, D. C.

Z-99 The early detection and prevention of phenylketonuria (12/29/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data and purpose: An aim of the project is to collect adequate data to show the incidence of phenylketonuria in the general population, but this is only one part of the research aim. Also included in the aim is the management of detected cases so that mental retardation may be prevented; also studies on the "carrier state" of phenylketonuria.
Population: Seven county and large city health departments of Southern and Central California are utilizing the "diaper-test" detection program for phenylketonuria in all of their well-child Health Conferences. The wet diaper of each infant is tested at each visit to the clinic during the first year of life. Each normal test result is recorded by stamping "PPA Neg" in the infant's chart at that particular visit.
Method of obtaining data: Health Department Child Health Conference Charts or records of patients.

Stage of progress: After approximately one year of fairly full activity, the investigators are now in the process of making an initial survey of Health Conference records. (July '57 - July '60 or '61)

ORGANIZATION:

College of Medical Evangelists, School of Medicine

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Centerwall, Willard R., M.D., Assistant Clinical Professor of Pediatrics, Coll. of Med. Evangelists, School of Medicine
Chinnock, Robert F., M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Pediatrics, Coll. of Med. Evangelists, School of Medicine

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are not definite yet. Briefly, an early "Progress Report" was made in Jour. Am. Med. Assn. 165: 2219 (Dec. 28), 1957.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Willard R. Centerwall, Assistant Clinical Professor of Pediatrics, College of Medical Evangelists, School of Medicine, 1720 Brooklyn, Los Angeles 33, California

Z-100 Prevalence of phenylketonuria (12/10/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: All infants and preschool children seen in the Well Child Conferences of Minneapolis and St. Paul will have ferric chloride urine test. Positive reactors will have a diagnostic workup at the University of Minnesota.

Population: All infants and preschool children seen in the Well Child Conferences of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota.

Method of obtaining data: Examination of children and urine.

Stage of progress: The study is in progress. ('58 - '59 or '60)

ORGANIZATION:

University of Minnesota School of Public Health

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Dr. Helen M. Wallace, M.D., Professor of Maternal and Child Health, Univ. of Minnesota School of Public Health

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are undetermined.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Helen M. Wallace, Professor of Maternal and Child Health, University of Minnesota School of Public Health, Minneapolis, Minn.

Z-101 The prevalence of duodenal and gastric ulcer in an executive population (3/17/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: The prevalence of clinical and radiological peptic ulcer.

Purpose: An attempt will be made to develop an index for duodenal ulcer that will make possible large-scale field studies of this problem without doing a G. I. Series on everybody.

Population: 300 white males of a managerial or executive status, primarily in their fourth and fifth decades, who are undergoing a health screening examination paid for by their employer.

Method of obtaining data: Data are obtained by questionnaire, clinical examination, gastro-intestinal x-ray, and laboratory studies.

Stage of progress: Field work is in progress. (March '58 - fall '59)

ORGANIZATION:

Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Dunn, James P., M.D., Department of Epidemiology, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Publication plans are not definite.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. James P. Dunn, Research Fellow, Department of Epidemiology, Graduate School of Public Health, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Z-102 Study of silicosis in metal mines (1/9/59)

ABSTRACT:

A recent five-year study by the Public Health Service revealed that silicosis continues to be an occupational disease of considerable importance.

Types of data and purpose: The present study is designed to answer the following questions: (1) Are these cases the result of precontrol exposures in view of the long latent period for the development of silicosis? (2) Are they accounted for by the failure to apply controls universally? (3) Are the silicosis cases occurring because of the inadequacy of present controls? The cooperation and participation of the mining companies was sought in order to answer these questions.

Population: Engineering studies in representative metal mines in the Western States were begun in March 1958. An x-ray survey of a representative sample of miners in various sizes and types of underground metal mines began in November 1958.

Method of obtaining data: Environmental studies have been made at the mines for the purpose of evaluating the silicosis problem. Average dust exposures are being determined for each occupation and operation. These data will be analyzed and correlated with the x-ray examinations of miners being made by a Public Health Service survey team.

Stage of progress: The engineering studies are well underway. The x-ray examinations are now in progress. (Mar. '58 - '60 or '61)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Occupational Health Program, Div. of Special Health Services, Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare; Health and Safety Activities, Bureau of Mines, Dept. of the Interior.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:

Supervised and directed by a joint policy committee with representatives of both agencies

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

Data will be assembled into one publication which will be jointly issued by the two agencies.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Harold Magnuson, Chief, Occupational Health Program, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.
Mr. James Westfield, Assistant Director, Health and Safety, Bureau of Mines, Washington 25, D. C.

Z-103 Epidemiology of systemic lupus erythematosus (4/2/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Data on host, family and environmental factors affecting the occurrence and distribution of the disease.

Population: General population in the circumscribed area of New York City with adequate medical facilities.

Method of obtaining data: By interview, examination, serological survey, review of records, home investigation.

Stage of progress: Early stages of case investigation and development of laboratory tests for survey of family members. (Sept. '58 - Sept. '64)

ORGANIZATIONS:

State University of New York, College of Medicine at New York City; New York City Department of Health; Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS:

Siegel, Morris, M.D., Professor, Dept. of Environmental Medicine and Community Health, State Univ. of New York Coll. of Medicine at New York City
Greenberg, Morris, M.D., Director, Bureau of Preventable Diseases, New York City Department of Health

Lee, Stanley, M.D., Hematologist, Mt. Sinai Hospital

There are no publication plans at present.

PUBLICATION PLANS & REFS.:

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Dr. Morris Siegel, Department of Environmental Medicine and Community Health, State University of New York, College of Medicine at New York City, 450 Clarkson Ave., Brooklyn 3, N.Y.

Z-104 Epidemiologic studies of histoplasmosis
(4/3/59)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Observations on skin sensitivity to various antigens, including histoplasmin, coccidioidin, tuberculin and several others; chest x-ray examinations; soil examinations for presence or absence of pathogenic fungi and mycobacteria.

Population: Entire school-age population of two adjacent counties in Northwestern Georgia, both urban and rural.

Method of obtaining data: Systematic surveys of school children with skin tests and photofluorograms of the chest; diagnostic clinical examinations of children showing suspicious chest findings. There is collection of soil specimens for mycologic examination from a sample of residences of histoplasmin reactors and nonreactors; also from areas with high and low prevalences of histoplasmin sensitivity.

Stage of progress: The study is in progress.
(March '57 - cont.)

ORGANIZATIONS:

Tuberculosis Program, Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; Dalton-Whitfield County (Ga.) Health Department

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATORS:

Edwards, Phyllis Q., M.D., Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Program, PHS
Palmer, Carroll E., M.D., Ph. D., Medical Director and Operational Research Chief, Tuberculosis Program, PHS
Jacobs, Cecil F., M.D., Director, Dalton-Whitfield County (Ga.) Health Department

**PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:**

- (1) Edwards, P. Q.; Jacobs, C. F.; and Barfield, D.: Sensitivity to tuberculin, histoplasmin and coccidioidin among high school students in Northwestern Georgia. *Diseases Chest* 34: 467-483 (Nov.) 1958
- (2) Palmer, C. E., and Edwards, P. Q.: The dose of histoplasmin H-42 for skin testing. *Am. Review Tuberculosis* 77: 546-550 (March) 1958
- (3) Aronson, D. L., and Edwards, P. Q.: An urban focus of histoplasmin sensitivity. *Am. Review Tuberculosis* 79: 83-86 (Jan.) 1959

**FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:**

Dr. Phyllis Q. Edwards, Medical Officer, Tuberculosis Program, Public Health Service, Washington 25, D. C.

Z-105 Incidence, epidemiology, and clinical nature of infections due to enteroviruses other than poliovirus (12/19/58)

ABSTRACT:

Types of data: Clinical pictures of aseptic meningitis syndrome and viral exanthem reports are collected as a routine surveillance procedure. These are correlated with laboratory results. From this data the predominant virus is identified and the clinical and epidemiological features recorded. This information is then reported back to physician.

Population: The entire population of the state, but most detailed study is reserved for the most accessible groups, i.e., those hospitalized in selected institutions of the Minneapolis-St. Paul area.

Method of obtaining data: Case reports, requests for laboratory service. Additional data are obtained by telephone and by review of charts in selected hospitals.

Stage of progress: Continuing. ('56 - cont.)

Minnesota Department of Health

ORGANIZATION:

PRINCIPAL

Kleinman, Herman, M.D., Chief, Section of Chronic Diseases, Minnesota Department of Health

INVESTIGATOR:

**PUBLICATION
PLANS & REFS.:**

Kleinman, H., et al.: Epidemic of ECHO 9 aseptic meningitis in Minnesota, 1957. *University of Minnesota Medical Bulletin* 29, March 15, 1958. Other publication plans are indefinite yet.

**FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION:**

Dr. H. Kleinman, Chief, Section of Chronic Diseases, Minnesota Department of Health, University Campus, Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

ABSTRACT:

Types of data:

(1) Information on reliability of fingerprint test.

(2) New cases detected.

(3) Practicality of fingerprint test.

(4) Type of person (physician or nurse) needed to read test.

Purpose: The detection of undiagnosed cases of cystic fibrosis by screening pupils in kindergarten, and grades 1, 2, 3.

Population: School children, kindergarten through third grade. Over 3,000 children have been screened.

Method of obtaining data: By fingerprint test.

Material used is silver nitrate-potassium chromate agar plate. (NaCl in sweat reacts with the silver nitrate to form a silver chloride covering creating a white fingerprint. Normal sweat leaves little or no print; cystic fibrosis sweat makes white print.

Reference: New England Journal of Medicine 255: 999 Nov. 1956.)

Stage of progress: Still investigating methods of uniform interpretation of test. (Feb. '59 - cont.)

ORGANIZATIONS:

National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation; Board of Public Education of Philadelphia (Pa.)

PRINCIPAL

INVESTIGATOR:

Sharples, Wynne, M.D., President, National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation

PUBLICATION

PLANS & REFS.:

A report is to be published in Foundation newsbulletin on completion of survey within next three months. The information is to be sent to the Children's Bureau, Washington 25, D. C.

FOR FURTHER

INFORMATION:

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INDEX BY TYPE OF DATA COLLECTION

The following listing by type of data collection was designed solely to bring together projects having certain common methodological characteristics, in order that persons faced with particular problems of data collection might find projects of a similar type grouped under one heading without regard to diagnostic categories.

This grouping of projects, however, is actually based only in part upon the type of data collection. Some of the groups are defined in terms of the purpose of the data collection; others in terms of the source of the data. A project may, therefore, appear in more than one category. For example, a study under "tests of preventive measures" is also classified under "industrial absenteeism data," the source of the records employed. Multiple classification has also been used when a project involves more than one type of data collection.

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